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punishment to the citizen's support of the laws of

the bonds of the other.

What would John Adams have said, had any one

it originated, with this message: 'I withhold my approval from this bill, because I should be a traitor if I signed it.'

hopes to receive, that he (going further even than the giddy senator) especially objects to our doctrine that the laws ought to be enforced, and denounces that doctrine as a heresy in a Republic, and as worthy only of the rule of despots and tyrants.

SLAYES. HORSES. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

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REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

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- 14 PUBLISHE

HEAR MR. J. THOMAS STEVENSON! Extract of a speech made by Mr. J. Thomas Ste-enson, of Boston, at the Bell-and-Everett State Con-ention held at Worcester, Sept. 12th:— It is objected that the party which supports Bell

and Everett are pro-slavery men.
Whoever makes such a charge must know better when he is guilty of its utterance. Whoever has enjoyed opportunities of knowing many of the men so spoken of, most know that they are, and always have been, opposed to slavery in all its forms, whether it be the slavery of the black man to his

master who cares for him, or the slavery of the white man to a morbid passion for notoriety which We all know that there is but one judgment here that subject, and that there is but one line of ision which can be drawn. On one side of that ine stands those who, sincere in their opposition to the extension of slavery, still feel and acknowledge, and are ready to be controlled by the obligations of the Constitution of our country; while on the other side of it stand those who are prepared to disregard or to break down all barriers in their pursuit of this

Everybody knows that the men who constitute the Union party here, always have looked upon slavery as a dreadful evil; but that it is an evil which we of Massachusetts have no control. and for which no remedy is suggested, except point and for which no remedy is suggested, except point and training the suggested of the sugges unbound, so that they may not be broken for Whoever, therefore, whatever his purpose may

deliberately declares that the party, which you day represent, is composed of 'pro-slavery men,' any legitimate acceptation of the term, is either niac, or he means to deceive. John Bell, of Tennessee, an exponent of pro

His record, which is open without a blot on it, ts to shame the allegation.
It is plain that Maryland and Virginia, and probbly Kentucky, would have been rejoicing to-day as free States in this Union, had it not been for the cruel taunts and upbraidings and unjust denuncia-tions which have formed the web and woof of Northern abolitionism, and which have be taken at the South for expressions of Northern sen-

I would as soon taunt a Northern man for the rime of his father, which he could not have been accessory to, or for the backsliding of his son, over which he was shedding bitter tears as he offered up his prayers to God for his reformation, as I would trust a Suthern fellow cities on accessory unt a Southern fellow-citizen on account of the existence of slavery in the communities in which his

and ought to be a weight upon their hearts.

Akin to these taunts and denunciations by individuals, and calculated to produce the same effect, is the passage by partisan legislatures of such laws as that known here by the name of the Personal Liberts Bit.

That law ignores the fact that our civil freedom Inat law ignores the fact that our civil freedom is secured by a system, double but not complicated, of two distinct governments, each supreme in its own sphere, each limited in its powers by a written-constitution. It ignores the fact that each inhabitant of Massachusetts, possesses rights, and is liable to duties, as one of the people of the United States, and that the allegioner which each of use States, and that the allegiance which each of us owes to the government of the country in its sphere, is just as complete and just as obligatory as that which he owes to the government of the State in

The dome of the Capitol does not rest upon the pillars of the States. Its foundation is in the will and the loyalty of the people, irrespective of the States in which they live.

The State has no more right to limit your alleglance to the general government, than any foreign power has to do the same thing. The people of Massachusetts are not nullifiers. Yet this law makes full allegiance to the United States, on the part of the individual, a crime in Massachusetts. Every Republican has duties to be performed, as well as rights to be enjoyed, and one of the highest of those duties is to facilitate the enforcement of

Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! that here, where Otis, and Quincy, and Hancock, and Adams were ready to devote their mighty energies for the establishment of this Union support of this Constitution, men should be found, with the same names perhaps, but moved by a widely different spirit, to put upon our statute book a law, the only purpose of which is to nullify the one, and the only effect of which is to loosen the bonds of the other.

told him in 1793 that a generation would not have passed over his honored grave, before the statutes of his own State would declare it to be a felony to aid in the execution of a law Congress enacted to carry out a plain provision of the Constitution of the

He would have eried out : ' Cease from your insane ravings! I know the men of Massachusetts, and her women, too; and they are not capable of Dearing a progeny to do so base a thing as that.'
And he would have said it in tones which would
have petrified the bold prophet, as he stood before him, predicting only the realities of to-day.

What would John Hancock have done if such a vote had been sent into the Council chamber for his

He would have returned it to the House in which

if I signed it.'

The only difference between liberty and anarchy consists in the enforcement of Law; and yet the candidate of the Republican party, whose chief daty, if elected, would be to enforce the laws—whose title would be 'Chief Executive Magistrate,' and who would not be permitted to enter upon his duties until he had held up his hand, and sworn before the people and his God that he will faithfully execute the laws, tells us in a speech, which he made after his nomination to those whose votes he hopes to receive, that he (going further even than

Let the people of Massachusetts ponder on such declarations as these, and run them out to their legitimate and inevitable results, and they would no more vote to make a Governor of Mr. John A. Andrew than they would vote for a distinct proposition so to alter our frame of Government that we should have a government of men, instead of a government of laws.

The ferent tastes, for which they must submit, we suppose, to Mr. Stevenson's indignant hisses.

But, as we are told for the ten thousandth time, the existence of a great party in the North with no adherents in the South is dangerous.' So is the lightning; so are the sea-storms; so are many natural powers and influences. If Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson would wash open his eyes, and take one honest look at the condition of public affairs, he would see that nublic exigences create, and are not

SELECTIONS.

Republicans must consent to be considered totally depraved. With or without that consent, Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson has no better opinion of them, but regards them as 'senseless wranglers over pure abstractions'—as 'steering by a weathercock, not by the fixed stars'—as 'wantonly inflicting wounds which are to fester into hata'—as 'mad.com or the start of t by the fixed stars'—as 'wantonly inflicting wounds which are to fester into hate'—as 'mad-cap extensible soon jeer a Northern man for a personal deformity, for which Heaven has vouchsafed no remedy, as I would a Southern man for the doom that is on him of a great social evil, for which no remedy has been devised.

But Northern abolitionists have, by their jeers and taunts, interfered with the gradual operation of beneficent causes in the States which I have mentioned, and if in the present existence of slavery there he a sin against humanity and against God, that sin lies mainly at the doors of pseudo-philanthropists, and ought to be a weight upon their hearts.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN JAMAICA.

No. II.

To the Editors of the Leeds Mercury:

Gentlement, out of the laws.'

That is the net purport of J. Thomas's speech. Mr.

Summer's Senatorial chair 'would be more useful, as well as eloquent, if empty,' and John A. Anstate of the island of Jamaica. I propose to-day to consider the present condition of the island, in order that the public may more fully understand the difficient cause of the depressed and ought to be a weight upon their hearts. will do so with a mental recertation. Having thus finished Mesers. Summer and Andrew, those disrept callises consected with any attempt to restore its finished Mesers. Summer and Andrew, those disrept callises connected with any attempt to restore its seven to many time-servers' there, that the Legislature was delicient in 'Mayers, doctors, and ministers,' and that, in consequence of this, 'the time.' It is a many an indicate the profitable declination of the soil.

**Constitution of the time of the soil table and degraded characters, Mr. J. Thomas former prosperity, and to show that the cost of la-Stevenson annihilated the Massachusetts Legislature by in this colony is not so high as to prevent a at a blow or by a breath. He plainly said that there were too many 'time-servers' there, that the

would see that public exigencies create, and are not created by, parties. If there had been no bad legis-lation, there would have been no Republican party, and Mr. Stevenson knows as well as we do, and upon more than one occasion has said, that there J. THOMAS STEVENSON.

We have read, with the utmost awe, and with a sad sense of our own wickedness, the doings of the sad sense of our own wickedness, the doings of the sad sense of our own wickedness, the doings of the same bad legislation; and at the first Whig State Convention held in Massachusetts after the passage of the Nebraska bill, Mr. Stevenson, if we are not mistaken, was as indignant as anybody. Nay, if our memory honestly serves us, he has been the conversion, by judicious severity, of the whole country to piety and patriotism. The weather upon working the salvation of their erring brether, by the wholesome chastisement of excommunication, you may open all the windows of heaven, but you cannot thus extinguish the mingled fires of wrath and pity. For a work of wide and wholesale to the Hon. Thomas Cott, of Pittsfield, were 'respectable' and 'enthusiastic,' without carring for 'office' or 'distinction'—these men who, if we may credit the Hon. Osmyn Baker, on Northampton, 'stand on the firm ground of settled principles.' Upon this momentous occasion, a tick of the principles.' Upon this momentous occasion, a tick the Hon. John H. Clifford telegraphed in a great trepidation, to entreat the Convention not to nominate him for Governor, which it kindly refrained from doing, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence being subsequently dation, to entreat the Convention not to nominate him for Governor, which it kindly refrained from doing, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence being subsequently dation, to entreat the Convention not to nominate to a speech by the gentleman whose name adorns the beginning of this article. Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson was a mental to sharpest things of that party to which he happens to a speech by the gentleman whose name adorns the beginning of this article. Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson have no made a lacky hit in the market, and have bought up all the integrity. The supply of virtue in this world is limited; and in order that J. Thomas Stevenson, Eaq., may substitute that the consent, Mr. J. Thomas Stevenson has no bett

prove incontestably that under proper management, and with adequate capital, estates may continue to flourish in this 'unfortunate island.'

On inquiry of several planters and other gentlemen well acquainted with the resources of Jamaica, whether they thought money wisely invested would return reasonable profits, they unanimously replied, that from 10 to 20 per cent, might be counted upon.

Why, then, (it may be asked.) do not men embark their capital in so hopeful a field? This may be accounted for by two opposite facts,—the one, that a false impression exists in England as to the real capabilities of the island in its present condition, produced by the depressed feeling of many residents, who, accustomed in years gone by to see a profusion of wealth, are so disheartened by the poverty and rain around them as to discourage all hope of amending the fallen fortunes of the colony, unless the Home Government will either reimpose protective duties, or encourage so vast an immigration as will more than supply the labor market. The other, that real difficulties, of no ordinary kind, do exist to the bringing back into cultivation tracts of land which already for some time have relapsed into the original state of 'bush.'

As I mentioned in my last letter, in such districts, a real 'want of labor' is felt. The negroes have left the valleys or sea coast where they were before families which have left the cane-fields, and are one settled in the interior of the island. It is impossible in a few lines to give a fair and through description of their condition; but there are several works and the residual of their condition, in the through the search of the condition of the respectation.

I will briefly describe the condition of the negro families which have left the cane-fields, and are now settled in the interior of the island. It is impossible in a few lines to give a fair and through description of their condition; but there are several works and the residual of the residual of the residual of the residual of the residual

Some of these free eagers which are some first pand badly built, the inhabitants degraded and visions, falling back into some of the worst superations, and the example of the Europeans in their neighborhood has not improved their more solid and the cane fields, and the cane fields, and the example of the fields of their ways, and kind treatment, to return to the cane-fields will. There is believe might be tempted by good cottages, regular wages, and kind treatment, to return to the cane-fields the time of fairly reversely. Where a good and carnest clergyman or missionary has been working amongst them, where schools have been established and the European influence has been moral, these negro villages are the worst tribes of Africa.

But a far larger number of hill villagers are the very reverse. Where a good and carnest clergyman or missionary has been working amongst them, where schools have been established and the European influence has been moral, these negro villages may compare for cleanliness and a general air of comfort with our English hamlets. The cottages, constantly the property of the occupier, are well built, with three or four rooms, the sitting from marky the property of the occupier, are well built, with three or four rooms, the sitting from meaty furnished, and not unfrequently pictures adorn the walls. The richer and more industrious possess land of their own, and often controlled to the cane-fields or at some sea-port. Others grow Indian or no. One negro family, consisting of a mother and two sons, (the mother had been a slave,) had just realized at the time of my visit £140 for the produce of their fields, worked by their own hadden and the field of their feels, worked by their own had and interactions of the fields and the fields of their feels, which are sold at the neighborhood from the mother had been a slave,) that is a supply those who are working in the cane fields or at some sa-port. Others grow Indian or no. One negro family, consisting of a mother and two sons, (the mother had been

cane fields or at some sea-port. Others grow Indian corn. One negro family, consisting of a mother and two sons, (the mother had been a slave,) and just realized at the time of my visit £140 for the produce of their fields, worked by their own hands and two hired laborers. A great number cultivate the sugar cane, but the rude manner of preparing it both diminishes the quantity and lowers the quality of the sugar; but I have seen very fair sugar for exportation, raised on land in the hills near Maroon Town; and in that district one man, who had been born a slave, raised on his own land no less than one hundred barrels of sugar in the year.

I think there is hardly a more pleasing sight to be found out of England than one of these villages on a Sunday morning,—the pretty white cottages, nestled in their groves of palm and cocoa nut, with their gardens of plantains and banana, fragrant with the most beautiful tropical flowers, sending forth a crowd of well-dressed, orderly, and happy people, quietly wending their way to the chapel, (built at their own expense,) on the neighboring hill. To see a congregation of 800 or 1,000 attentive and intelligent listeners, and to see the affection with which they regard the European minister, whom in some cases they, though poor, entirely support.

When the relations of slavery, and was indicted for attempting to promote insurrection and selition among the slaves. By a change of venue, the trial was held in Frederick, in March, 1819. The senior counsel for the accused was Roger B. Taney, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the attorneys read from the United States. One of the Supreme Court of the United States. One of the Church the law bearing on slavery, which may be thus condensed: (1.) A strong declaration of the great evil of slavery. (2.) A requisition upon such as unite with the church to emancipate their slaves. (3.) Forbidding any slaveholder to be a travelling preacher. (4.) Forbidding the sales of slaves, or their purchase, except for

thill. To see a congregation of 800 or 1,000 attentions the many three and intelligent listeners, and to see the affection with which they regard the European ministery, whom in some cases they, though poor, entirely support.

When it is remembered that these men and women were either themselves slaves, or are the children of claves, who during slavery hardly ever attended a place of worship, and were even punished for so dong, one feels almost a righteous indignation on hearing, one feels almost a righteous indignation on hearing of the control of the co

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous goke. On this subject, our pathers, in PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE BIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

early testimony, and the recorded sentiments of our purest statesmen; (3.) Because ours is the church of their childhood and youth; (4.) Because it is

not a sectional church, emblazoned as such on the very title page of its official publications.

These are good reasons, and we have felt it our duty to supply them with the ministry and institutions of their preference. We have invaded no civil rights, have incited no revolt, stirred no sedition. We claim for them the right to prefer us—we claim the right to supply them.

II. What treatment have we received?

Sir, the civilized world has been shocked by the story of the abominations perpetrated by the Druses upon the nominal Christians in Syria, and the cruel edicts which have disgraced the government of Rome, with its clerical head. I am not sure but a chapter of history almost as shocking and barbarous must be written by the historian of Methodism. Our people are under a reign of terror in some por-tions of the Southeast and Southwest, From dif-ferent quarters in Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, they have received threats of violence, to be in-flicted unless there shall be a withdrawal from our church. The mail matter of our members is opened —postmasters claim the authority to break the seals, and degrade themselves into pro-slavery spics! Mr. Buchanan, have you or your Cabinet demanded or sanctioned this far-reaching system of government espionage? Is your Postmaster-General simply or principally the chief of a vast detective force? We of the North support the postal service?

of the North support the postal service, and we wish to know something of its character.

The most high-handed outrages have been perpetrated in the Southwest. There violence has been repeatedly employed, and our people basely mordered. In Missouri, banks of ruffians have interfered with our services have committed outrages. fered with our services, have committed outrages upon our ministers, which hurried them to the grave, while the red hand of murder drenched with blood the grey locks of a venerable man, loved by all who knew him, whose crime was a warm attach-ment to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The high-handed enormities inflicted upon the ministry and membership of our church in Kansas need not be re-stated—they have passed into his-

In Texas, Bishop Janes was holding a session of In Texas, Bishop Janes was holding a session of conference. No man's rights had been invaded; no insurrection had been preached; no slave had been incited to revolt. In that conference, there were, no doubt, some who voted for James Buchanan as President of the United States. Yet, sir, those men, with their wives, and children, and friends, were surrounded on God's holy day, while in the house of worship, by an armed mob, who demanded an instant and unconditional abandonment of their position! Mr. President, that outrage was perpetrated since you have been our chief executive! What harm had they done? Had they lost the character of American citizens, or is the nation which can resent the outrages of Greytown or Paragua powerless before those of pro-slavery mobs?

Later still has come the word that in Northern

Texas, a panic similar to that of Harper's Ferry has been created. Mobocracy has triumphed over law. Men suspected, have been seized and executed.

Among the victims of reckless slaughter we read the name of Bewley. I knew that man. He was a cautious, deliberate man, born, I believe, in Tennessee. He was no abolitionist, though an anti-slavery man of the Washington and Jefferson school. Modest and peaceful, he never asserted all the rights mentioned by the author of the Dred Scott decision, quoted above, nor was he accestomed to speak such words as Mr. Taney announced himself prepared to utter in the old court-house in Frederick. He was twice chosen a delegate to our highest ecclesiastical council and was externed for his unobtrasive but council, and was esteemed for his unobtrusive bu

genuine piety.

A large family, one of which was a blind girl, was dependent upon him. Yet, without a fair trial, without a sworn jury, without council, with-out forms of law, this brave man, this good grayout forms of law, this brave man, this good gray-haired man is murdered by a mob! Tell not this country that American citizenship is a prouder boast than Roman! We of the Methodist Episco-pal Church, who refuse a sectional affix, are almost compelled to say it is a cheat, a sham, something we pay dearly for, but which brings us no protec-tion. Have we, the million of Methodists in this country, no rights which Southern slave-breeders and slave-drivers are bound to respect?

III. What we demand of our country.

1. We insist upon protection in the exercise of our constitutional rights—liberty of conscience, speech and press.

2. We insist upon it that our recorded sentiments

our constitutional rights—liberty of conscience, speech and press.

2. We insist upon it that our recorded sentiments on the subject of slavery shall not work a practical forfeiture of our citizenship. Why this singling out of the Methodist Episcopal Church? Others have borne a strong testimony against the evil—why this war upon us?

3. We demand the protection of the courts. If any of our people offend the majesty of the law, let there be a full, fair and impartial trial, and we will be content. We bow to the laws. If unjust and oppressive, we will attempt in all lawful ways to secure their repeal. It becomes, sir, a question just now of deep interest—Does membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church expose to death at the hands of an unlicensed mob? Are we to be hunted like wild beasts? Is our blood to be shed like water to appease the insatiable Moloch of slavery?

I must add, sir, that at this time the question. Can our brethren be protected? is assuming a grave importance. We are in the midst of the excitement preceding the presidential election, intensified by the character of the questions at issue. Heretofore we have been divided in our votes. Our clergy have been of different parties, and so have been our laity. The church periodicals, with a circulation told by hundreds of thousands, have been silent when the questions of platforms and candidates have been argued. Thus should it be. God forbid that the day shall come when our leading religious denominations shall stand as integers in the computation of political parties!

But, sir, 'oppression maketh a wise man mad.' The murder of Bewley has startled us, and the question begins to run through our million of membership, Can an Administration be found which will protect the rights of conscience and the freedom of worship? I deprecate the existence of such a state of things, but we are not responsible. We love our brethren, and candidates as the toty communion, that they shall be protected. A few more such murders as that of Bowley, and our people will a

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From ' The Free South,' of August 20th.

NEWPORT, Ky., June 18th, 1860. To the Editor of the Cleveland Herald :

Dear Sir,—I have just received a paragraph that a friend of mine in Weymouth, Ohio, says was cut from your paper, heading the card of C. M. Clay, in which he recalls his recommendations of me to the friends of liberal opinions, '&c., thus:—

'The following card from Mr. Clay explains itself. So far as the Heraid is concerned, we were, two or three years since, led to distrust the moral character of Mr. Bailey, and therefore have refrained from com-

Now, sir, why you consider that the 'card from Mr. Clay explains itself,' I do not know, nor do I Mr. Clay explains itself, I do not know, nor do it know why you 'were, two or three years since, led to distrust the moral character of Mr. Bailey.' Your article seems to show a desire to coincide with Mr. Clay at all hazards, as though he could CREATE by his smile, or DESTROY by his frown, and that the Herald was subject to his power. I trust it may never be my misfortune to direct my pen (in the dark) against any one laboring in the common cause

whis smue, on the subject to his possible ferald was subject to his possible ferald was subject to his possible for the my pen (in subject to his possible for the my pen (in subject to his possible for his form and the free State men of Berea as 'radical Abolitionists' to save myself from harm, or him from expulsion. Would you consider me immoral for this? If they were radical, they had a right to express their radivections. And be protected in those rights.

Would you consider the work of the protected in those rights. They asked nothing more—they transgressed no law.

I could not back down' from my Free State platform, as Mr. Clay desired; although many did so, outwardly, for the sake of remaining in the State; others left, rather than sacrifice their principles; but scores of Free State men yet remain, as out-spoken as myself, determined to advocate the freedom of Kentucky and the downfall of slavery.

I hope yet to learn that your caption was a hasty dash of the pen, as it must have been with Mr.

dash of the pen, as it must have been with Mr. Clay; for I cannot think he would, thoughtfully, aim to destroy a free press, which he himself was

not able to maintain upon Kentucky soil.

The mob destroyed about \$3,000 worth of my The mob destroyed about \$3,000 worth of my type, machinery, &c., and I am now crushed and needy; but, if health is spared me, I shall rise from this stroke of despotism, and again publish the Free South in Newport, Kentucky. I speak not only for my own freedom and elevation, but for thousands of my fellow-citizens, who are equally poor and downcast with myself, and upon whom the tongue of slander seldom rests, or the plottings of an overbearing oligarchy ceases to torment. We only ask for the same freedom here that you and yours enjoy upon the Erie shore of free Ohio—shall we not have it? Must we, the poor laboring men of Kentucky, not contend for what you claim to be just and right in Ohio? I think you will say yea! And, trusting you will suffer me to be heard through the Herald, while the heel of despotism is yet upon me, I sub-scribe myself your friend and co-advocate of FREE-WM S BAILEY.

J. G. HANSON'S REPLY TO CASSIUS M. CLAY'S AP-J. G. HANSON'S KEPLY TO UASSIUS M. CLAY'S AP-PEAL.—I told Mr. Clay, as he has stated in his 'Appeal,' that I did not blame him for differing with me politically. Neither do I blame him or any one else who declines to stand by me, if by that he means to use his powers not to aid in the propaga-tion of any creed or theory I may hold. But I do blame Mr. Clay for his willingness to suprender in my regree Goldensen wights and

surrender in my person God-given rights and con-stitutional liberty. Mr. Clay boasts that he stands tion says, 'No person shall be deprived of life, lib erty or property without due process of law.' In my case, Mr. Clay did not call for the enforcemen of this Constitutional provision — but told me to leave my native State and business, and go into exile, that he and his friends might not be disturbed.

In my hour of greatest peril, when he should ave been a father, friend and counsellor to me in my youth, he lest his nome, twenty miles distant, and came to my neighbors—for whose benefit I had left a higher civilization that I might do them and their children good, and at whose entreaties I had prolonged my stay week after week—and told these, my friends, not to stand by me.

In thinking of this conduct on the part of him who has been called "The gallant Kentuckian," I cannot hut evelain.

annot but exclaim, Oh! horrid cruelty!

How different this from the conduct of citizens in Jackson County, as shown by the following letter:

'McKer, Jackson Co., Ky., March 29th, 1860.
'Mr. John Hasson:—Dear Sir,—We cordially invite you to come to Jackson County, and bring your mill fixtures, and we pledge our lives, our property, and our sacred honor to stand by and defend you in

But I blame Mr. Clay for being, what he shows himself to be, 'one of the worst enemies of true liberty.' For he says, 'I regard him as the worst enemy of true liberty, who acquiesces in any usur-pation, on the part of any man or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State.' In the same circular he says, 'I told G. W. Maupin, who was one of the revolutionary Committee, that I (Clay) should not quiescing in our expulsion, and thus, according to his own showing, proving himself to be 'one of the worst enemies of true liberty.'

J. G. HANSON.

REPUBLICANS BANISHED FROM MADISON COUNTY .-Cassius M. Clay has made repeated boasts that he would stand by and protect Republicans, but that he would give no aid or comfort to the radical Abolition-If Madison County is really such a dangerous as has been represented, we hope no Republisats. If Madison County is really such a dangerous place as has been represented, we hope no Republican will feel emboldened by this promise of protection to go there, and avow Republican principles.

Of the ninety-seven who have been driven out of Madison County, only two pretended to hold to the doctrine of the radical Abolitionists—all the rest

were Republicans, and nothing else. And notwith-standing the much vaunted boast of Mr. Clay that ald protect Republicans, we have not vet heard of his making common cause with any one of this party who had been ordered to leave.— World We Live In.

The mobbites here, after having destroyed our office, on hearing that C. M. Clay had been forced to back down' from his former position to retain his residence in Madison, swore that 'the Boys of residence in Madison, swore that 'the Boys of Campbell had as good pluck as the Madison Boys,' and that 'by G—d we should leave the State, or do the same thing,' ('back down.') After which, much additional ferocity was displayed by the mobites here against us, and threats were made that we should leave the State, 'dead or alive.' Twice we were shot at through our window in the night, the balls passing near us but without effect, rendersary to make additional preparation for it-defence, which was done at much cost. Prowling rowdies were about our house weekly in the night time for months, but failed to accomplish any serious act of violence, save to harass and torment

The Cincinnati Gazette, in speaking of the Newport mob, says :-

'If these gentlemen (the mobbites) expect to put ers which don't happen to in this way, they will find they have undertaken a contract whose magnitude will increase from year to year. If the "peculiar institution" can't stand the legitimate "liberty of the press," then they may as well set it down as a "foregone conclusion" that the "peculiar institution" must give way. The day is past when freedom of opinion and expression can be long kept down by a mob, however re-spectable. It is a disgraceful affair to all engaged in it, and the citizens of Newport who do not coun-tenance it should relieve themselves of the stigme elves of the stigma e it should relieve th thus cast upon their city, by a public repudiation of all responsibility for, or sympathy with, the par-ticipators in this high-handed outrage.'

CHARLES STRICKER.—This gentleman was one of

Charles Stricker.—This gentleman was one of the 'prominent men' engaged with the mob in destroying our office, and on Monday, 5th inst., he was a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Campbell County against Mr. James Rardin, who, though an inexperienced man in any official matters, beat him over five hundred votes, even by vice voce voting. It is reported that Mr. Stricker stated, some time after the mob, that, if any one would furnish him a rope, he would put it round our neck, drag us to the river, and throw us in. This, in connection with the mobbing, does not seem to have added any strength to his popularity, but (considering his former vote) lost him from one thousand to fifteen hundred friends.

We are glad to see that the citizens of Campbell prefer a Sheriff who would sustain the laws and pre-serve order, to one who would unite with a mob in disregard of both.

THE NORTH—EVERY WHERE.—Do you sanction our position and firmness in the great cause of American irredom? Is not 'eternal vigilance the price of liberty'? If all FREE STATE men run away at the bidding of Slaveholding propagators, or crouch in silence at their feet, what will become of Kentucky? Would not her rulers become ashamed of their manner of ruling? Vice President Breckinridge could boast no more in FREE Outro about Kentuckians tolerating a Free State press in Newbort. And when boast no more in FREE OHIO about Kentuckians tol-erating a Free State press in Newport. And when asked by what right he, as a politician from a tar and feather State, expected the privilege of speaking in Ohio as a pro-slavery man, he could not respond and say that Kentuckians and citizens of Ohio were whereas, The action of the late Convention of this Dicesse, in refusing to refer a petition there presented, praying an inquiry into 'the duty of the Convention touching the presecution of the African Slave Trade from the port of New York, within the limits and jurisdiction of the citizens of Newport also and the State at large?

at large?

Then, if we are right in maintaining the freedom

Commendation.—It will be seen that two hundred try and of God, and to prosecute with impunity the and thirty odd citizens of Newport have given their said trade in their fellow-creatures. Therefore,

THE EPISCOPALIANS AND THE SLAVE name

We print in another part of this morning's paper the sound, foreible, and modest speech which Mr. John Jay was at length enabled to make before the Episcopal Convention on Thursday evening. Compelled in the morning by the enforcement of a point of order to forego the statement of reasons which impelled him to bring the subject of the Foreign ve Trade before the Convention, he availed his self in the evening of the ruling of the Chair to pre-sent those reasons at length. The action asked for self in the evening of the ruling of the Chair to present those reasons at length. The action asked for by him was little more than a declaration on the part of the Convention that the Church regarded the Slave Trade as a crime. There was certainly nothing unreasonable in such a proposition, and it nothing unreasonable in such a proposition, and it was urged on the ground that the Slave Trade had been illegally revived within the jurisdiction of the been illegally revived within the jurisdiction of the Convention, and that its permanent re-establishment was advocated under the plea of Christian benevolence, and was claimed to be sanctioned by the doctrines of the Bishops and Clergy of the South; that the Church from the time of St. Cyprian down the Church from the time of St. Cyprian down to the Christian Council of London in 1102, had condemned the trade; that the last Council had abol-ished the traffic in England by a brief mandate; and that a reaffirmation of that canon by the Church by every honest man. A request so moderate as this, respectfully and earnestly made on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of the poor victims of this ergetically sta this, respectfully and earnestly made on behalf of the hundreds of thousands of the poor victims of this trade, was received in a manner unworthy of any body of Christian men. Instead of recognizing the gravity of the question, and listening composedly to The Chair here decided Mr. Silkman to be in orthe arguments to be advanced, they resented this der.

Mr. Eigenbroot appealed from the decision of the a personal interest in keeping silence upon the subject. The most absurd points of order were put forth with learned assumption, but without the slightest regard to Parliamentary rules, constitutional rights, or Parliamentary courtesy. Reverend with the Chair, in favor of allowing the resolution tional rights, or Parliamentary courtesy. Reverend gentlemen sprang to their feet, and, with fierce gesticulation and excited speech, attempted to silence Mr. Silkman presuming that the Chair had proticulation and excited speech, attempted to silence Mr. Silkman presuming that the Chair had pethe gentleman who had the floor. Insolent attempts nounced in his favor as to the majority, again the gentieman who had the noor. Insolent attempts of even gray-haired men were made to bully the Chair into a reversal of his decision; and the speaker was again and again interrupted when declared by the Bishop to be in order. And when these at-Chair into a reversal of his decision; and the speaker was again and again interrupted when declared
by the Bishop to be in order. And when these attempts to get rid of the subject failed, they were
succeeded by a stampede of angry men from the
Church, shuffling down the aisles of what they profess to consider a holy place with intentional tumult
several gentlemen of the other side, while (some
worker and old Cleary and Lair, whiting to turn
several gentlemen of the other side, while (some fess to consider a holy place with intentional tumult several gentlemen of the other side, while (some -young and old, Clergy and Laity, uniting to turn what the Prayer-Book calls 'the Council of the Church here assembled in God's name and presence 'journ sine die,') into a disorderly meeting, by conduct more befitting an excited political caucus than a religious assembly. The gentle presence of the Bishop, exercising a mild but firm and impartial authority, feeling evidently profound mortification at the disgraceful behavior of his flock, and urging them by look and voice to silonce and decency, and the dignity of the speaker himself, were the only redeeming features of this tote for the purpose of—

melancholy spectacle.

The Convention has adjourned, and if the diocesan in the affirmative? Mr. S., said, did you vote in the affirmative? Mr. S. replied he did. The Slave Trade shall flourish under its protecting silence this year, as it did last, the members who, to shield but was lost. the trade from rebuke, voted down every proposition to condemn it, may see the result of their labors in the reports of the daily journals. On the very day that the Episcopal Church of this diocese refused to utter a condemnation of this unhallowed trade, it is announced that two New York slavers had been

business to condemn the trade; but they cannot long delude themselves in the face of facts with so groundless an excuse. To stop the trade, to strength-en the palsied hands of the Federal authorities, to purify public opinion, to make the Church, as it bught to be, the standard of truth and the shield of the oppressed, they had only to speak the word.

Then their consciences would have been clear. They have permitted the opportunity to escape them. ut when these honorable and reverend men awaken, on Matter and Force," &c. New York: they some time will, from their delusion, they will realize the awful responsibility they have assumed. The time may come when they will remember with regret their cowardly and criminal silence, and will shrink from contemplating their work. The voice of conscience may then sternly declare to each of them, in tones to which they must listen, 'Thou art the man.'—N. Y. Tribine, Sept. 29th.

The following is the resolution offered by John for agricultural and mechanical motors. Jay, Esq. to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention at To treat of Slavery 'irrespective of its political and

said trade will interfere materially with the said Mission, and that a belief on the part of the Africans that those who engage in the African Slave Trade are Christians may indispose the Africans so believing to by 'natural justice' for one moment, and an absurdembrace Christianity, and lead them to reject with ity if negroes 'should be recognized and treated as seorn and indignation the teachings of our missiona- men.' Then, the doctrine is laid down, that ' human

Resolved, I hat this Convention, in order to prevent all misapprehension in regard to the position of the Man's,' which, of course, takes it out of the category Church in this Diocese on the subject of the Slave Trade, do hereby declare and announce that the Convention do utterly reject the decision that the Convention of Trade, do hereby declare and announce that the Convention do utterly reject the doctrine that men may be lawfully kidnapped and held in slavery by any other person, and do utterly condemn the said practice as a great sin against God and man. And do adopt, in regard thereto, the words of St. Cyprian, in writing to the Bishop of Numidia: 'Both religion and humanity make it a duty for us to work for the deliverance of the captive. * It is Jesus Christ, himself, of whom we ought to consider in our captive brother. It is Him whom we should deliver from captivity—Him who hath delivered us from death.'

During the delivery of his dispassionate but cogent speech, Mr. Jay was frequently interrupted by the which yield only to physical remedies. By overlook raising of points of order, which the Bishop uniformly ing this fact, vast amounts of philanthropy are exdecided in Mr. Jay's favor. Rev. Dr. Viston appealed pended to little purpose. The trade in ardent spirits, to Mr. Jay to withdraw his resolution! This Mr. Jay distinctly declined to do. Rev. Mr. Leonard then has not been diminished by temperance crusades.'

moved that the resolution be laid upon the table. The vote, by orders, being called for, stood :-

Clergy-Yeas, 54 | Laity-Yeas, 54 Nays, 6 | Nays, 6 Whereupon the Convention adjourned. On the Mr. J. B. SILEMAN, of Somers, said he had a rese

out on the wished to offer without delaying the Convention by any further prefatory remarks than that its importance and absolute necessity were shown in the preamble. He proceeded to read as follows:— Whereas, The action of the late Convention of this

Even the Episcopal Convention there is quite pre pared not merely to justify "men-stealers," but to ad the weight of its authority to their hideous cause.' And, Whereas, Such an interpretation of the actio

Then, if we are right in maintaining the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press upon Southern soil, let the friends of liberty step forward and help to sustain us. Our cause is the cause of the people of America—the perpetuation of a free representative government, and the Union of the States.

Will the lovers of freedom let us know that they are with us in this expensive and fearful struggle, and will they help us to give vent to a mobbed-down, smothered and suppressed sentiment?

"Even the Episcop."

Even the Episcop.

And, Whereas, Such an interpretation of the of the said Convention, from so respectable a sor to bring reproach and odium on the Protestan impulse to immorality and infidelity, but also courage and strengthen the African Slave Tronsceuted from the port of New York, and enthe prosecutors thereof to defy the laws of their of the said Convention, from so respectable a source, calculated, if uncontradicted by this body, not simple to bring reproach and odium on the Protestant Epit copal Church in the United States, and to give a gree

and thirty odd citizens of Newport have given their names to express publicly their sentiments with regard to ourself, and the action of the mob that destroyed our type and presses last fall. Such an expression of sentiment against mobs does honor to the good people of Newport at home and abroad. And should our citizens call a public meeting, as the Cincinnati Gazette advised, soon after the outrage, it would do still more to rid Newport of the odium cast upon her by that overbearing act.—'The Free South,' of August 20th. a very fearful and wicked crime. And this Conven-tion doth call upon all members of the Church in this diocese, by the authority of the Church and in the name of God, to set their face against all traffic in hu-man beings—to remember that the victims of said trade, and all human beings whatsoever, are equally, with themselves, the children of Our Father who is in Heaven, and that if they fail to do unto these, their brethren, as they would be done by and continue to brethren, as they would be done by, and continue to make merchandise of the sons of God, they may just ly fear His wrath, which of old He visited on those

Mr. SILKMAN had not proceeded far when he we

Church.
The Chair (temporarily occupied by Dr. Creighdemned the trade; that the last Council had abolished the traffic in England by a brief mandate; and that a reaffirmation of that canon by the Church that a reaffirmation of that canon by the Church here would put the Church in her true position, was undecided and hesitated, during which that a reaffirmation of that canon by the Church Mr. Silkman again read on, but was, in consequence of repeated calls for order and confusion, interrupted by the Chair. The Chairman still hesitated, and stated in its naked infamy, a thing to be executed said he was not prepared to say Mr. Silkman was

Dr. Vinton's point of order, which was quite en-

CHAIR.

Mr. SILKMAN hoped the gentlemen would hear the resolution read before voting as to its merits.

A vote was taken, and the majority seemed to go

sumed the reading of the resolution.

A division was called for, but the CHAIRMAN re-

Dr. VINTON, turning to Mr. S., said, did you vote

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

A NEW METHOD OF ABOLISHING SLAVE. RY. BY 'INORGANIC FORCES'! We have received a namphlet, entitled 'Ixongan

IC FORCES ORDAINED TO SUPERSEDE HUMAN SLAVERY. By Thomas Ewbank, Author of "Hydraulies and Mechanics," "The World a Workshop," "Thoughts on Matter and Force." &c. New York: William This essay, -originally read before the American

Ethnological Society,-consists of

I. Thoughts on Slavery, irrespective of its political and moral relations; and

II. On the plenitude of the earth's store of chear inorganic forces for superseding it, and meeting at every stage of progressive civilization fresh demands

Whereas, The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States have, through their Board of Foreign Missions, established various missions on the coast of Africa, and this Convention feels a strong interest in the success of the said Mission as the means for the conversion of Africa to the principles and practices of Christianity. And whereas, it has been made to appear to this Convention that a class of persons residing in the diocese of New York are engaged in sending vessels to the Western Coast of Africa with the view of kidnapping and seducing to slavery large numbers of the said people; and it is publicly pretended and asserted that the doctrine of Christianity justifies and approves of the enslaving of men, women and children, and reducing them to the condition of chattels; and there is good reason to believe that the said trade will interfere materially with the said Mission of the physical or mechanical phenomena of the world, subject only to the laws which govern these phenomena. Hence, we are not surprised to find in this essay,—which contains some valuable suggestions forcibly and tersely expressed,—a method of reasoning which indicates a confusion of ideas. Thus, the radical anti-slavery sentiment is expressed, that 'no system can be a right one that does not recognize and treat the negroes as MEN, however low in the scale of humanity masses of them may be'; yet this is preceded by the assertion, that 'natural justice teaches us that negro slavery, if just and beneficent anywhere, can only be so in climes congenial moral relations,' is to treat of the body without the

Resolved, That this Convention, in order to prevent vassalage is ascribable to a deeper agency than

of slavery by moral sussion or penal statutes.' Of course not! 'There are moral diseases,' he says,

The grand panacea for human evils is to be found in REV. MR. MANNING AT THE MUSIC 'inorganic forces'—such as, 'the simple expansion of aqueous vapor,' and the inexhaustible coal beds of On Sunday, Sept. 30th, an excellent sermon w the earth! Consequently, the essay 'suggests to the friends of the negro the formation of Societies for Boston, which is noteworthy as containing some promoting the application of inanimate forces to the merits hardly to be expected from a minister of the raising and reaping staple products of tropical and Old South, and a colleague of its pro-slavery senior semi-tropical regions'! The proclamation of the pastor, Dr. Blagden.

Mr. Manning's subject was the inquiry whether sertion of the inalienable rights of man,—all these there is a law, by which every intelligent being ought are superfluous, or at least worthless !

sought to take the slave from his work, but simply to make him a free workman. Be it so. That may be of the existence of such a law from the analogy of partially carried out. It cannot become general, till the material world, of the human body, and of the the moral organs everywhere preponderate over the human mind, all of which are subject to laws of unianimal ones (!) We think not then, were even that form operation-and showing how this presumption to come to pass.' This is a most ridiculous assumption, unwarranted by the facts of human nature, unthe existence of an Infinite God—he proceeded to supported by any historical evidence. The abolition- show what were the necessary characteristics of the sts, in proposing to substitute free labor for slave la- rule which seemed thus indispensable for the due bor by the emancipation of those in bondage, are regulation of the voluntary will. guided by the law of physical productiveness as much | It must be suited to free agents; and their freedom as by a sound moral philosophy. They overlook to violate the law imposes the necessity of establishothing organic or inorganic-and are as invincible in ing rewards for obedience and punishments for disc the arena of political economy as they are in the bedience, which must, at any cost, be made effectual. sphere of ethical science. The results of West India

It must be a unit, applying alike to all moral beemancipation (so wickedly falsified) prove that if ings, and more or less distinctly recognized by all. eight hundred thousand slaves may be liberated to It must be unending in its operation, like the sou advantage, so may four millions in the United States. for which it exists. Nothing can justify their enslavement for an hour. It must have its application everywhere throughtity of steam that can be generated, or of coal that beings. can be excavated for mechanical uses; and though | Finally, it must not proceed from the capriciou we do not doubt that the forces of nature will in appointment of any being, but must have an indenot doubt that every such system contains within itself the elements of final destruction, whether di- all these characteristics-the Law of Love; and this rectly assailed or not by the friends of universal free- is the universally obligatory law. Its claims are selflom-still, we hold it to be a moral duty when we evident. Jesus of Nazareth only re-affirmed it. see injustice to plead for equity, when we behold tyranny to demand its immediate abandonment. In Law of Love? spite of the materialistic theory of redemption pro- It should be active; bearing fruit in the daily life, pounded in this essay, we still believe in the superior and entering into every department of the intercourse efficacy of the 'foolishness of preaching,' and are of human beings with each other. persuaded that the labors of prophets, apostles, mar-tyrs and patriots have had much to do with human regeneration. Nor would we undervalue the agency

It should be progressive; seeking constantly wider and more numerous opportunities to manifest itself.

It should be universal; causing each to seek the of physical science in promoting the welfare of man- welfare of every other, and overlooking all those accikind: as an auxiliary, it possesses great potency.

dental and incidental circumstances which are comBut it is the power of mind, nourished by freedom, monly suffered to interfere with friendly sympathy which alone gives to physical science its real impor- and co-operation. Heresy or no heresy, those who tance by discovering its uses, and the laws whereby have this feeling in their hearts will bid each other

Of negro slavery, our essayist says-'Neither it, nor its worst features, can be suppressed till other agents of labor are ready to take its place —meaning have wandered. I need to be restored. Who shall the substitution of machinery for human muscles. restore me? Christ meets this want. I am no bib-But this assertion is disproved by the abolition of sla- liolater. But I need the book that tells me the hisvery in all the British, French, and Danish Colonies, tory of this Saviour and his method of salvation. indicates moral stultification. Slavery needs no new work. discovery of 'peat, turf, coal, wood, and other fuels' The glory and excellence of this Law of Love con ity-to effect its overthrow. Take away from it all life, to daily duty. I will not agree to the infamo a free press be tolerated in the South, and its doom the six previous days. with torment, and foreshadows her inevitable doom.

THE PREE SOUTH

In the Liberator, last week, we alluded to the heroic In the Liberator, last week, we alluded to the heroic and martyr-like stand maintained by WILLIAM S.

It will be remembered that Mr. Manning spoke How he contrived to issue another number of his paper, dated August 20th, he tells the public in the John Brown. following paragraph:-

over again, and we have to return as many pounds of old type to the foundry when we get the new. The out type to the foundry when we get the new. The labor upon this old type has cost more than new type, but not having the means to buy the new, we had to do the best we could; and indeed are glad to have a little talk with our patrons as it is."

This enterprise originally proposed only gratuitous preaching and Sabbath School instruction for the peor of the western part of the city. But in April last it was voted that the plan be enlarged, by adding to it some of the mean of the mean of the mean of the mean or the mean of the mean of the mean of the mean or the mean of the mean or the mean of the mean or the me

courage deserve not only high praise, but generous under the superintendence of Mr. Barnard, and is meeting with encouraging success.

POSTRAITS OF CHARLES SUMMER AND WENDELL eighty children have daily attended .- c. K. W. PHILLIPS. A life-size crayon portrait of Mr. Sumner has just been finished by Thomas M. Johnston, who received an order for the picture from Thaddeus Hyatt. All who have seen it pronounce it the very best, and only good likeness ever made of Mr. Sumner. It gives not only a faithful representation of the
features of the original, but the very semblance of
his moral and intellectual character. It will be on public exhibition in a few days.

Mr. Johnston has received a commission from C. H. predict that the result will be the most satisfactory it, in that very paper, thatikeness yet made of our faithful and eloquent coadju-tor. Mr. Johnston is the young artist who drew the beautiful picture, entitled 'The Light of Our Home,' occupied territory of the Union."

at one \$1 per copy.

'To the statement,' says the essayist, 'that, before believing that there is such a law? And, if there be planters will give up slave labor, they must be pro-one, what are its characteristics, and what its require vided with another, abolitionists reply, that it is not ments?

Human rights are not to be determined by the quan- out the universe, to God, man, and all spiritual

time subvert every system of oppression-i. e., we do pendent existence, and a basis in the nature of things. The preacher knew of but one law that combin What is required of us-of each of us-by this

What lessons are taught by this subject?

and by its abolition in various States of this Union. Lastly, I have here an ample basis for assaulting Without a resolute, persistent, unconquerable moral all forms of iniquity, and for advocating all forms of resistance to the system, on the ground of its inherent philanthropy. The Law of Love not only warrants cruelty and sinfulness, it would have continued to this but requires me to oppose slavery and all other forms day. The attempt to decry such resistance, and to of injustice and oppression, and to help all, of every exalt 'the simple expansion of aqueous vapor' or class, kind and condition, who are in need of help. some other mechanical force above it, it seems to us, We follow Christ. He has gone before us in this

or of the boundless capacity of steam and electric- sist in the thoroughness of its application to work, to religious sanction, and it would soon ignominiously doctrine proclaimed in this city not many years ago, perish; for, in the language of Dr. Albert Barnes, that religion is to be separated from common life, that it could not exist one hour outside of the Church, if the Sunday is to be separated from the week, and it were not sustained by the Church.' Take away that a sinner may find rest and peace in his pew on from it all Northern complicity, and it would instant- that day without thinking, or being led by his minisly receive its death-wound. Let but free speech and ter to think, of the transgressions that have filled up

would speedily be sealed. This she clearly under- The energetic emphasis of Mr. Manning, in uttering stands, and therefore suppresses them by the terrors of lynch law. But when has she been thrown into any getting into an atmosphere free enough for the utterparoxysms of fear and desperation by the progress of ance of such a truth. A hundred orthodox ministers nechanical discovery? To what does she owe her were said to have been present at that festival in tenacity to her slave system so much as to the inven- honor of Dr. South-side Adams, when Rufus Choate tion of the cotton gin? What effect have the mar- paid him the equivocal compliment alluded to; when vellous inventions of the North, for the last thirty that unscrupulous lawyer had the assurance, not only years, had upon her slave policy? Has she not been to praise his pastor for having invariably led him more rampant than ever in defence of her 'peculiar among green pastures and still waters,-for having institution'? And what has caused this state of mind given him (even him!) perfect rest and peace in his but the conviction that slavery cannot long withstand pew, and for having never in a single instance, either the assaults of Northern Abolitionism? Therefore it by prayer, psalm or sermon, reminded him of the stinctively and passionately demands its sup- sins of the previous week-but to lecture the Reverence pression as essential to the security of that terrible gentlemen around him on the expediency of followsystem. It is the exposure of her unparalleled guilt ing that infamous example. And those gentlemen -the horror of an indignant world-the conscious- not only took the lecture meekly, without uttering ness that she is without excuse—that fills her breast any protest then or since, but their whole demeanor towards South-side Adams himself, ever since the publication of his notorious book, has seemed intended to defend and honor him, and to oppose the idea that a man is to be deemed any less Christian for actively

Balley, Esq., in the cause of impartial liberty, as the nobly (in connection with Messrs. Andrew, Phillips, editor of 'The Free South.' His printing materials Emerson and others,) at the meeting held in Tremont Temple, to sympathize with the bereaved family of

To his influence also, (sided by the humanity and liberality of George Homer, Esq., a member of the · We hope our friends will not suffer us to issue Standing Committee of the Old South Society,) is smother paper upon the old, second hand type that his number is printed upon. It has been with the probably owing the recent enlargement and improve-regatest difficulty we could even procure this. It had ment of an enterprise commenced some years since the things of the old South Society, is probably owing the recent enlargement and improve-teen thrown into a box intended for the furnace to melt by that Society on a narrower basis.

some of the methods and instrumentalities which Surely, such untiring perseverance and indomitable have long been in use in the Warren Street Chapel, assistance. Mr. Bailey is still in the vicinity of Bos- July the work was actually commenced. Besides the ton, endeavoring to obtain the means necessary to religious instruction to which the plan was originally procure new type. Though, in consequence of the confined, they now have evening schools for instrucexhausting pecuniary drain growing out of the Presition in the ordinary branches of an English educadential election, it is a very unfavorable time to raise tion, a library, provision of clothing for the destitute, money for any other purpose, we are glad to learn he and a more commedious and satisfactory building than before, and they have held, during the past

BEAUTIES OF REPUBLICANISM. The Independent says-Sept. 27th-

Even so enlightened and liberal a statesman

publicanism with infamy. The Independent may as well say that this doctrine Brainard to execute a life-size head of WENDELL does brand Republicanism with infamy. For its PHILLIPS in the same style as that of Mr. Sumner. 'Special Contributor,' Horace Greeley, a competent The work will be commenced immediately, and we judge of what Republicanism is, declares respecting

which has been noticed in our columns, and which is one of the finest portraits of a child we have ever testableness of that cant which puts forward prayer as a substitute for work; he knows, as well as any-The portraits of Sumner and Phillips will be pub- body, that the truly religious man works for the very lished by Mr. Brainard, and furnished to subscribers things for which he prays, and works most energetically for the very things for which he prays most heartily. Being not a 'professor' of religion, but LETTER OF HON. DANIEL E. SOMES. The Letter genuine believer in the efficacy of working for the of this gentleman, In another column, addressed to accomplishment of the things that he really wants Gerrit Smith, is written in a friendly spirit, and we done, he heartily works against the extension of ala have no doubt with an anti-slavery purpose; but it very, and exhorts others to work for it, saying nothassumes for the Republican party what the party will ing about prayer; but when the abolition of slaver certainly fail to endorse. Perhaps Mr. Smith will is in question, (a thing for which the Republican choose to reply to it, and we therefore refrain from make it a point not to work, and which Mr. Greeley here touches upon only in the attempt to evade a well-

founded objection to his party.) he says, in this rey article—falling into the dislect of the paper in whi

• We pray God, in His own good time, to make to end of it everywhere, and would gladly, gracef

And he further says, by way of excuse for hig

"We, citizens of New York or New England, has And he takes care not to remind them of the And ne cares of the deliverance of the sires sibility or working on numerous other means bender these States, by numerous other means bender the those States, of numerical of those wicked law, He actively helps forward 'God's good time' on-extension of slavery; as to its abolition, he large God to take care of it alone. -c. K. W.

HISTORICAL PICTURES RETOUCHED: A Volume of Miscellanies. In Two Parts. Part I. Studia. Part II. Pancies. By Mrs. Dall, Author of We. man's Right to Labor.' Boston: Walter, Walter, Walter, and Company. London: Edward 8. White 1860.-pp. 402.

A second edition, and a tolerably wide circle. tion, of 'Woman's Right to Labor,' and a heavy to cognition of the great merits of that little book is the periodical publications most competent to judge of periodical publication of true merit, have prepared a considerable period of the public to welcome another work by the same nthe public to werecome another work by the same at-thor. This also is designed, and well saited, to momote the best interests of woman,

Recognizing the fact that until women are wholly free, until man leaves open to them all that God permits, it is inevitable that they should do a per deal of poor work-and recognizing the duty of each woman to the present crisis in human interest, of giving proof of her capacity by diligence and hithful ness in that work, of whatever kind, to which necessity or attraction has called her- Mrs. Dall has given to make her department of labor conducive to the best welfare of her sisters, (and thus of society,) and to do this work well. It is due to her to say that she has succeeded in both purposes.

Part I., 'Studies,' occupies by far the larger par. tion of the book. It contains, 1. 'Aspans; what may truly be said for her, rather than what has been said against her':-2. 'Hypatia; a sketch and an. view : the historical fact, and a protest against the fictitious aspersions': -3. 'The Countess Matilds'; 4. Cassandra Pedele': -5. 'The Women of the House of Montefeltro :- 6. The Women of Rologna; ' sketches of seventeen women who were not only distinguished but eminent in literature, art or

cience, in that city, so renowned for its high scholarship and intellectual culture :- 7. 'The contribution of women to Medical Science'; statements more or less minute respecting thirty-eight women of ancient and modern times, who have rendered important ser vices to their own times in this branch of knowledge :- 8. 'The duties and influence of women'; giving many distinguished examples of the nack made by women, for good or evil, upon the age in which they lived :- 9. ' Marie Cunits, the Mathematical Companies of the Mathematical Companies of the Companies of the Mathematical Companies of the Mathem tician' :-10. ' Madame de Staël' :-11. ' Margaret Puller' :- 12. 'The Great Lawsuit; Mary Astell; Ms. ry Wollstonecraft; Margaret Fuller.

Part II. ' Fancies,' contains-1. 'Long Lam';-2. 'Pepperell House': -3. 'How to make Children happy ':- 4. 'A Sketch from real tife ':- i. 'A Country Parish ': -6. 'Autumn leaves.' The book ends with a tribute of hearty affection

and reverence, entitled- Dr. Lowell and his Mini-The ordinary reader of this book-and its intract as well as its value, must attract many readers-vil not recognize the great amount of labor remired by Mrs. Dall's recognition of the duty of doing ber wei faithfully. Long time and hard work, as well as wide previous culture, are needed to accend to the cient or mediæval literature, the fragments, chin scanty, which give the whole remaining record of some valuable life, and to weigh, intelligently mi justly, the comparative values of accounts that differ from each other. Especially is a wise faithfulns required in distinguishing between whatever thought contemporary indoment, and what should have been thought; between the verdiet of popular prejudie or professional jealousy in an unenlightened age, and the decision of intelligent justice, viewing cause, n-

lations and results as well as isolated facts. This work, let it be repeated, Mrs. Dall has done soll. The book is printed in the customer style of John Wilson and Son .- c. E. W

BAPTISM OF SLAVES. During the last meeting of Plains church, Jefferson county, on the alst of Au-four young negroes were received into that church is a profession of their faith. The rite of baptism us dministered to them by Dr. Minnis, who expl the meaning of the ordinance, and exhorted them a faithful discharge of their Christian duties. began by saying he would make one remark for the benefit of Christian masters present, in reference the duty of promoting the spiritual interests of thir servants. He and the pastor of that church his spent a night some time previously at the house is slaveholder in the neighborhood, who had his service. brought in, and the ministers conversed and pis) with them. Out of that company, four were a present to make a profession of religion, and be ceived into the church. In view of this interest and encouraging fact, he would urge masters to find the contract of the cont opportunity to ministers of the Gospel to hold on versation and religious exercises with their slares-

The foregoing, clipped from the department of the ligious Intelligence' in the Independent, shows the practical influence of the discrimination so perinaciously made by that paper-in opposition to Dr. Cheever and the Abolitionists-between the condennation of 'slaveholding' and of 'treating human beings as property.' To condemn 'slaveholding' so utchristian would be a condemnation of the Rev. Dr. Minnis, and of the oppressors whom he public olimented as 'Christian masters,' and of the Surse berry Plains Church, to which those oppressors long, and of the Union Presbytery, a conglomeration of slaveholding Churches in Tennessee, and of the Central Presbyterian Witness, an intensely pro-davir 'religious' newspaper; all of whom the Indocuted is determined to retain on its list of Christians.

Moreover, to retain the honor and profit of being rated on that list, it is not even necessary for these parties to increase their list of lies by declaring that they do not hold 'as property' the slaves whom the bought last week in the market, and whom they say if they choose, sell next week. Nobody asks then the question! And, until it is asked, and negative! answered, the Independent charitably takes for granted that all members of pro-slavery churches in South buy and sell, hold and work, flog and bred slaves in some other way than 'as property' !-

NEW GYMNASIUM. Dr. Lewis's new Gymna in Essex Street, nearly opposite Harrison Avenue, wil inaugurated on Tuesday evening last, by a very plant ing and satisfactory display of gymnastic exercis A class of fifty ladies and gentlemen, belonging in West Newton, all in appropriate costume, gave at the hibition of Dr. L.'s system, which was highly ap plauded by a select and highly respectable audi Complimentary and encouraging speeches were make by Rev. Dr. Kirk, Rev. Edward Hale, Rev. Jacob Manning, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Dr. J Smith, John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintenant the Boston Public Schools, and others. Launch under such favorable suspices, this new enterprise deserving of patronage) is 'bound to succeed.

We cannot keep pace with the favors of control n George Sunter, in reply i ondents. A letter from T. W. Higginson, next week.

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tolerably wide circula-Labor, and a hearty res of that little book in the st competent to judge of considerable portion of ier work by the same sq-, and well suited, to prountil women are wholle

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ontin; a sketch and a reand a protest against the The Counters Matilda':5. 'The Women of the . The Women of Bo een women who were not nent in literature, art or wned for its high scholar-:- 7. 'The contributions nce'; statements more or rendered important sern this branch of know influence of women'; examples of the mark or evil, upon the age in ie Cunitz, the Mathema iel' :-- 11. ' MargaretFulsuit ; Mary Astell ; Mat Fuller.' ns-1. 'Long Lane'

How to make Children rom real life':-5. 'A bute of hearty affection r. Lowell and his Minis s book -and its interest.

ract many readers-w ant of labor required by duty of doing her work hard work, as well as a needed to second to the n, to seek out, amidst ane, the fragments, often ole remaining record of weigh, intelligently and y is a wise faithfulness ween whatwas thought by what should have been et of popular prejudice unenlightened age, and tice, viewing causes, reas isolated facts. This Dall has done well. e customary beautiful

ing the last meeting of convened at Strawberry ty, on the 31st of Aug-ved into that church on the rite of baptism was Minnis, who explained, and exhorted them to Christian duties. He sike one remark for the present, in reference to iritual interests of their or of that church had ously at the house of a od, who had his servants mpany, four were n of religion, and be riew of this interesting d urge masters to afford the Gospel to hold con-ties with their slaves.—

the department of 'Re-Independent, shows the crimination so pertina--in opposition to -between the condemf 'treating human benation of the Rev. Dr. whom he publicly comrs,' and of the Strawh those oppressors be tery, a conglom Tennessee, and of the n intensely pro-slavery whom the Independent at of Christians. or and profit of being en necessary for the lies by declaring that the slaves whom they , and whom they may, . Nobody asks them asked, and negatively tably takes for grante ery churches in

work, flog and breed s property '!-c. K. W. s's new Gymnasic Harrison Avenue, was g last, by a very pleasgymnastic exercises. costume, gave an exhich was highly aprespectable audie eches were made rd Hale, Rev. Jacob Clarke, Dr. J. V. C. , Superintendent of his new enterprise (so nd to succeed."

the favors of come-Sunter, in reply to OCTOBER 5.

In your letter of the 13th ultimo, you deplote the In your Mr. Birney, the Abolition candidate for the idency in 1844, and infer that the Anti-Slavery ment has declined, because the radical Abolition does not number so many votes as it did at that

With the highest regard for your moral and inteltual powers, I beg leave to point out a few facts th you seem to have overlooked.

h is true that sixty thousand men cast their votes Mr. Birney in 1844, and did so from a sense duty growing out of the conviction that slawas wrong in the abstract, and it was therefore ht to adopt measures for its abolition, as well as nt its extension by opposing the admission of s. But while they all agreed upon the two facts, e wrong of slavery and the right of abolition, they not agree upon any general plan of opera-Some contended for immediate emancipation Congressional enactments, some proposed dison, and others insurrection. As these means were war with the principles of our institutions and the it of a Christian civilization, the Clay Whigs, the were mainly opposed to the extension of slavery, lung to their organization, and hoped for the best. tile the Democratic party, pretending that Texas rould be an outlet for slavery in the old States, and ereby become a means of its final extinction, trished, and added another link to its chain. The Whigs, smarting under their defeat, charged the Birmer with having caused it, while the Slave Powstill in the garb of Democracy, grew bold and de-

Its arrogance and aggressions have gradually ened the eyes of the people in the Free States, and or are now ready to adopt any Constitutional measres to break its force; but they are as loth to accept any which are illegal or impracticable as they were 1844, and more so, for they now see more clearthe necessity of prompt and effective action. Those of the sixty thousand who are not co-operating with you may be found in the Republican party, doing good vice. They have been engaged for many years in cattering the seeds of truth among the masses, until a plurality, if not a majority, of the voters in the Free States are fired with the true spirit of freedom, and animated by a fixed purpose, not only to prevent the further growth of the Slave Power, but to beard lion in his den.

How can this be done, it may be asked, without interfering with State rights? I answer, by placing Mr. Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and holding his dministration to the letter of the Constitution and the Republican platform. In other words, it may be done by placing the government in the hands of men who will have the courage to defend the freedom of speech and of the press' in the Slave States. Let this Constitutional right be defined by the Executive, and slavery would soon be on the wane. Agitaion, which is another name for Free Speech, is all the friends of liberty can rely on for success. It is the pioneer's axe, which hews down ignorance and prejue, and opens the way for the entrance of truth, and the exercise of those powers which God has given His children for the working out of their own salvation; while laws are but mile-stones by the way side, showing how far the race has advanced

toward self-government. Every political party since the Revolution has pro ssed, during some period of its history, to be opposed to the extension of slavery, and yet this monster has been stealthily fastening its fangs on new territory, poisoning the soil, and blighting every green thing with its hellish breath. The reason is very obvious. It is because the South, by its adroit manœuvering, has diverted the North from its Constitutional rights to meet new issues yearly put forth to divide the Free, and consolidate the Slave States.

It is absurd to think of staying the march of thi demon by resorting to unconstitutional means, or by carrying on a guerrilla war in the outskirts of the country, or even by attempting to smother it by fencing it in. It will either contract or continue to expand. It will never cease to be aggressive until it is forced into a defensive position. Shall we continue to waste our breath by chasing false lights? Must we be satisfied with capturing, now and then, one of the picket-guard, or a stray mule? Is it wise to let the army that has won a victory in every contest remain quietly entrenched behind its plwark of booty, ready to make fresh attacks on the rights of the people the first opportunity that offers? Or shall we send the American flag, with Free Speech and a Free Press emblazoned on every fold, into their camp, accompanied with a proclamation by the Pres ident, that it 'must and shall be maintained'? Should the latter course be pursued, we should hear no more about Congressional slave codes, or of Popular ereignty in the Territories, for the oligarchy would have no time to attend to these outside arrangements, but would be busy in defending the ' di-

vine institution ' at home. But, suppose the Republican party gets control of the government, what then?

Have we any evidence that these Constitutional rights will be defended? In order to answer this question correctly, we must first examine the platorm, and then analyze the sentiment of the party. We shall then be able to ascertain what its predominant idea is. Platforms do not slways represent the men who control the party. They are too often used as a means to an end-a stage on which men of various shades of opinions and degrees of influence play the parts assigned them during a Presidential camign, but when the performance is over, and the President is inaugurated, the managers take control of him, while the people are left to see that the scenery and costume are taken care of for future use. First, then, what are the principles embodied in the platform? Second, what is the prevailing idea of

the party? Do they harmonize? The following resolution of the Chicago Platform contains the principles of the party. The rest relate to measures and generalities :-

'2d, That the maintenance of the principles pro algated in the Declaration of Independence, and bodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be pre-

In the Declaration of Independence, to which the above resolution refers, we find the following :-

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap-piness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right, of the resolts to alter or to abold ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

Now, what says the Constitution?

'Congress shall make no law respecting an estab-lishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people reaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a re-dress of gricerance. ress of grievances.

Again it says :-

'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything to the contrary notwith-standing.

standing.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatuire,

HON. GERRIT SMITH.

Biddeford, (Maine,) Aug. 27, 1860.

Biddeford, (Maine,) Aug. 27, 1860.

Biddeford, (Maine,) Aug. 27, 1860.

The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all

privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Here are rights so clearly set forth that they can be understood by all, without an interpretation from the Supreme Court.

If Mr. Garrison desires to publish an anti-slavery paper in Richmond, the President is bound by his oath of office to defend him against mobs or State laws. Should Wendell Phillips take it into his head laws. Should Wendell Phillips take it into his head

ry, by the army and navy.

It seems to me that this platform is broad enough to hold all who regard slavery as an evil, and yet high enough in its tone to satisfy the most radical anti-slavery men who desire to see slavery abolished in the most speedy and at the same time Constitutional manner: and the only question is, will the Republican party come up to the standard which it has itself erected? Why should it not? The governnecessary to accomplish their purpose. The leading idea of the fathers was Liberty, and they agitated the subject until the people were ready to revolutionize the government, and to lay down their lives to at-

Jefferson went to the verge of Constitutional power to break down Federalism, and build up Republican-

The controlling idea of Jackson was individual equality against a moneyed monopoly, and, in order to throttle the United States Bank, he trampled the Constitution, as construed by the Supreme Court, under

Since his Administration, the powers of the government have been wielded to sustain, consolidate and extend a moneyed monopoly based on human flesh, amounting to two thousand millions of dollars :

The Republican party is made up of Northern to secure these rights to every individual, they will it adopted this resolution. have to employ such means as the Constitution has The fragment of the wrecked Democracy that placed in their hands, and which, if used, will lead rallies under Breckinridge declare in their platform to the following resu!ts:-

1st. The prohibition of the employment of slaves in the dockyards and Executive Departments. 2d. The abolition of slavery in the District of Co-

3d. Ultimate emancipation in the Slave States by

the introduction of Free Speech and a Free Press.
4th. The exclusion of slavery from the Territories by the same agencies, or by Congressional intervention as the last resort.

This is the Republican Platform when stripped to its naked framework, and is in harmony with the leading sentiment of the party. Why, then, cannot you vote as cheerfully for Mr. Lincoln as you did for Mr. Birney? Why should not you and your party, and Mr. Garrison and his associates, ioin the only with Sharp's rifles, John Brown pikes and Disunion, slave-hunters.

into a Constitutional and Christian warfare. censuring the friends of human rights because they are not armed with the kind of weapons which you

expected them to carry. DANIEL E. SOMES. Hon. GERRIT SMITH.

State Convention, consisting of six hundred delegates, was held in Portland. The most emphatic resolutions in favor of freedom and oranged into Southern slavery; and 'all the laborers of the nation to be enslaved and owned by the capitalists,' as the candidate the Democracy of Maine endorsed the decisions of practical party watchword is, The will of the slave

las or Breckinridge.

The following are the resolutions:-

The following are the resolutions:—

*Resolved, That the institution of human slavery is at variance with the theory of our government, abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the Federal Government possesses adequate power to inhibit its existence in the territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by contemporaneous expositions, and by arry of this power has been sectical by judicial construction, by contemporaneous expositions, and by repeated acts of legislation; and that we enjoin upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law forever excluding slavery from the territories of California and New Mexico.

Resolved, That while we most cheerfully concede to our Southern brethren the right on all occasions to speak and act with entire freedom on questions connected with slavery in the territories, we claim the exercise of the same right for ourselves; and any attempt, from any quarter, to stigmatize us or our Representatives for advocating or defending the opinions of our people upon this subject, will be repelled as an unwarrantable act of aggression upon the rights of the citizens of this State.

The names of all who voted for these resolutions are before me. Among them are many who now lator, most zealously, to have all the National Territories and all the States opened for the admission and protection of slavery, under sanction of the Federal Government.

Do party politics necessarily lead to moral corruption? Must all political parties necessarily sacrifice principle to availability? Can they do otherwise, if

enting voice-BION BRADBURY, of Eastport.

if the territories would not inhibit slavery, it is 'the imperative duty of Congress' to inhibit it for them.

The address says, 'A great majority of the people abolish slavery through a political party whose sole of these United States, we are confident, will stand by object of existence is a majority of numbers! Slavery this doctrine. In the attempt to extend the blight of can be abolished only by abolisionizing the ideas, the slavery over the free lands of the nation, the sturdy conscience, and the moral and social nature of the Republicans of Maine, [Democrats called themselves people. Abolitionists are shorn of their power when, sturdy Republicans in 1849.] in common with the in connexion with a political party, they begin to patriotic of the whole nation, will demand a halt. In strive for a MAJORITY OF NUMBERS. THIS WE DEMAND NOTHING SECTIONAL."

John Hubbard, the nominee for Governor Convention, and the successful candidate, in his letter

Thus spake the Democracy of Maine, in behalf of to stump the South, he must be protected, if necessanouncing slavery as 'at variance with the theory of our government,' 'abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, 'and fraught with danger to a who come within the sphere of its influence; and declaring it to be 'the imperative duty of Congress to inhibit slavery in all the territories, if the people therein do not themselves inhibit it.

Ten years have passed. The Anti-Slavery move ment, as inaugurated by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, has ment will be in the hands of men who regard slavery as a curse and a crime, and they will have the means Democratic party, as it did the great Whig party. That shattered old slave-trading Democratic ship being gathered together by fragments-one party un der the leadership of Douglas, one of Breckinridge, and one of Bell-Everett. I love to give the whole cognomen of the latter, for the name of Everett, as applied to Edward Everett, is fit, now, only to stand thus connected-at the tail-end of the name of slave-breeder and a slave-trader.

Where now stands the Democracy of Maine and o the nation? The fragment that rallies under Douglas declare in their platform, adopted June 23, 1860; 'That, inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party, as to the nature and extent the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery in the territories, therefore—

Resolved, That the Democratic party will abide by the desires of the Superme Court of the United

and, to accomplish this masterpiece of despotism, the Constitution has been misinterpreted and grossly vio-

This simply means that the Douglas fragment of men with Northern sentiments, and we have a right the Democracy is pledged to 'carry slavery and to to infer that the controlling influence of the Lincoln protect it, in every State and Territory where the administration will be in favor of Liberty and Equal- Constitution holds jurisdiction; ' for that fragmen ity, founded on natural and Constitutional rights, and knew that the Supreme Court had so decided, before

> adopted June 23d, 1860-'That all the citizens of the United States have a

> equal right to settle, with their property, in the territo-ries, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or Terri-torial legislation. That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in

and Mr. Garrison and his associates, join the only revolutionary in their effects.

All this simply means that slavery has a constitu the down-trodden and oppressed? We do not need your votes to secure the election of Mr. Lincoln, for protected there; that it is the duty of the Federal I suppose it is regarded, if not conceded by all intel- Government to protect the slave-trade in all the terriligent politicians, that he is to be the next President. tories, between the States, and on the high seas -i. e., But you would add strength to the positive men of the African slave-trade; to acquire and annex Cuba the party, and assist in inaugurating the new civiliza- as a slave State, and to put down all enactments of tion in the South, while we in turn would smooth Northern Legislatures designed to protect the citizens your little army of brave men, who are now bristling of Northern States against Southern kidnappers and

MARK!! One item in the platform of this frag You have fought a good fight, and have fulfilled ment of Democracy is worthy of special attention of your mission. You struck out in the night of our history, and pushed forward through the dark wil- Government to protect the rights of persons and derness of bigotry and prejudice, and with your engineering implements cleared the way for the great of the Constitution. The Breckinridge fragment of army of progress, and now, instead of sharing in the victory, you stand hacking away at the old stumps, and bound to protect the 'rights of persons,' without re

far as their platform is concerned, is for letting slavery and slaveholders go on as they have been going ever since the government was formed-i. e., making · the preservation, propagation, and perpetuation of sla-THE DEMOCRACY OF 1849 AND OF 1860. | very' the animating spirit of the Federal Govern-The Moral Power of a Party whose Object is ment; allowing slavery to go into all the territories Majority rather than Principle.

West Goldsboro', (Me.,) Sept. 15, 1860.

Majority rather than Principle.

The deritories and States, and be protected there; the African slave-trade to be revived and protected; citizens of North-Dear Garrison,—In June, 1849, the Democratic ern States to be kidnapped and dragged into Southern tions in favor of freedom, and against slavery and its of the Douglas fragment asserts. All this the Bellextension into free territory, were adopted by that Convention in the name of the Democracy of Maine, and do, without rebuke and without opposition. Their

the Convention on the subject of slavery and its extension by electing the ticket for State officers pre-in 1849, adopted the above resolutions and issued the Before me is a list of the names of all the delegates composing that Convention; and among them same Democracy, also,—which now thus comes before the nation under Douglas, Breckinridge and Bellare the names of those who have led the Democracy Everett,—in 1849, in the Legislature of Maine, adopted the following resolutions, in the Senate unanimously and in the House by only two nays :-

instructed, and our Representatives requested, to vot against any act establishing governments for said ter-ritories that do not contain an express prohibition of

principle to availability? Can they do otherwise, if These resolutions were adopted with but one dis- principle stands in the way of majority? All political parties are based, not on the supremacy of principle The Democracy thus declared 'slavery to be at vari- but solely on the surremacy of majority. They care ance with the theory of our government, abhorrent to not, and have no need to care, what are the principles the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with of their adherents on any subject; they care only for danger to all who come within the sphere of its influ- their cotes; and if they can get them, they have got all they need of them. The triumph of numbers, not An address to the people of Maine was put forth by of principle, is the one essential element of existence that Convention, entitled, 'The Duty of the Democ- to all political parties. Life, liberty, justice and racy of Maine.' It says, 'The true Democracy truth can never be sustained and perpetuated by a should everywhere unite in opposition to the extension party whose sole and single end of existence is maof slavery into territory now free; 'that 'we owe it to jority of numbers; for it must inevitably result to ourselves to give no countenance to slavery propa- such a party, that majority will become paramount to gandism; and unless the people of California and life, liberty, justice and truth. All' questions of New Mexico shall form State governments inhibiting morals, of justice, of mercy, and of humanity, must slavery, the Democracy of Maine will consider it the necessarily become secondary to the one great ques imperative duty of Congress to extend over those ter- tion of MAJORITY. The history of every political parritories the provisions of the ordinance of 1787'-i.e., ty, since the formation of this government, but illus

P. S. I am in one of the most striking and interesting sea-shore sceneries between the Bay of Fun-dy and the Gulf of Mexico, spending a few days in the family of Barney S. Hill. From my chamber window, where I now sit, Frenchman's Bay, with the lofty mountain range of Mount Desert Island in the distance, some ten miles off, is all open before me, with its islands and many capes and points of land. I have never seen a sea coast more worthy a visit— even at much expense. But I am here to lecture in this place, and in Steuben, some ten miles further

down to the shore of the bay-a great place for cla and clam chowders. I wish you and your family could visit this beautiful and health-giving coast.

Mr. Barney S. Hill, in whose family I am, with his three sons, was devoted to Democracy, in 1849, when it meant anti-slavery to the extent set forth in the above resolutions and address, from which I have quoted. When Democracy came to mean, openly

olating tornado, leaving on one side hurrahs and hal-lelujahs, and on the other, weepings, wailings and gnashings. Seven weeks more the conflict must last. Query-How much Humanity will remain, when the sun of November 8th shall set? Will the sun of Hope that shall arise in the heart of the slave, November 9th, shine any brighter? If salvation to the slave can come from this Nazareth of Republicanism, let it come. Otherwise, Republicanism must go where Democracy and Whiggery have gone-to its own

CHARLES SUMNER'S TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.

On Monday evening last, the third course of lectures before the 'Fraternity' connected with the Music Hall Religious Society was opened at Tremont Temple by Hon. Charles Sumner. The hall was densely packed by a most intelligent audience, many towns in the vicinity of Boston being represented on the occasion. Mr. Sumner was received in a very enthusiastic full and free discussion of the great questions now before the people. sion. Mr. Sumner was received in a very enthusiastic before the people.

The friends of freedom in other States are invited. The friends of freedom in other States are invited. tribute to the memory of Theodore Parker :-

In opening this course of lectures, devoted 'to Human Improvement, I cannot forget that noble spirit, especially dear to many of you as a pastor, whom we had hoped to welcome at this time in restored health, instead of mourning dead in a distant land. I knew days at 10 o'clock, and continue through the two days him well, and never came within his influence with- and evening out confessing his many-sided powers, his marvellous acquirements, his rare eloquence, his soul touched to so many generous sympathies, and his heart beating warm for his fellow-man. To the cause of Human Improvement in every form, his life was given. For this he labored; for this he died.

in Paris, sometime after he had parted from you. He Newbury, had recently arrived from the West Indies. I feel St. Lobeshaw. that I cannot err in offering a slight reminiscence of Peacham, that I cannot err in offering a signt terminate and that meeting. I found him the same in purpose and Ryegate, Topsham, aspiration as I had always known him - earnest, thoughtful, and intent on all that helped the good of man, with the same completeness of intelligence, and the same large, loving heart. We visited together ancient byeways and historic scenes of that wonderful metropolis, which no person was more forward to appreciate and to enjoy; but, turning from these fascinating objects, his conversation took the wings of the morning, and, traversing the Atlantic, rested on our own country; on friends at home, on his relations his parishioners, on his unfinished labors, and on that great cause of Liberty which contains all othe causes, as the greatest contains the less; for where liberty is not, what is man, whether slave or master? Milford, Mass., Sunday afterObserving him carefully, with the fellow-feeling of a convalescent, I was glad and surprised to find in him so many signs of health. At the time, he was stronger than I was; but he has been taken, and I have been spared. Indeed, it was only in the husky whisper of his voice that he seemed weak. I envied him much his active step and his power to walk. But he had measured his forces, and he calmly revealed to me

worth, and other places in Maine, during September and the first three Sundays in October.

Address—Care Bella Marsh, Boston, Mass. his doubt whether he should live to see home again. If this was permitted, he did not expect to resume his old activities, but thought that in some quiet retreat, away from paved streets, surrounded by his books, he might perhaps have strength to continue some of his street, or in families in the city or vicinity where old activities, but thought that in some quiet retreat, sionally to speak with his pen. But it was ordered otherwise. Not even this moderate anticipation was gratified. The fatal disease had fastened too surely upon him, and was slowly mastering all resistance. The devotion of friends, travel, change of scene, the charms of Switzerland, the classic breath of Italyall were in vain. It was his wish that he should be buried where he fell; and this child of New England, the well-ripened product of her peculiar life, now sleeps in Tuscan earth, on the banks of the Arno. near the sepulchres of Michael Angelo and Galileo. But I know not if even this historic association can make us content to renounce the pious privilege of laying him in one of our own tombs, among the peolaying him in one of our own tombs, among the people that he loved so well.

It was by an easy transition, Mr. Sumner said, that he turned to another who had done much for human improvement and the cause of liberty—LAFAYETTE.

BROWN, 15 Congress Street, Boston. He then proceeded to give a most interesting biographical sketch of this world-honored patriot, show- ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE AND BOOK DE ing him to have been, from youth to old age, the con-

POSITORY.

sistent and unswerving champion of universal freedom, without regard to race or color.

Miss Sally Holly. Blessed are the ears that hear this eloquent advocate of the down-trodden slave; for wherever she speaks, she wins the hearts of all honest and loving souls. She spoke at Parker's Hall in this place last Thursday evening, and her simple and thrilling eloquence touched all who have hearts to feel for God's oppressed and suffering four millions. She also spoke in Centreville on Sunday last, at Liberty Hall. A crowded house of interested hearers of the Gospel of human freedom were present, and heard the word with joy. The meeting-house, though uncocupied during the day, (the pastor being absent,) could not be considered to the General Agent, Lynda Morr, Albany, N. Y.

S. J. MAY, P. H. JONES, S. B. ANTHONY, M. C. WRIGHT. of the moral condition of the church in that place, which can close its doors against Anti-Slavery lecturers in this day of the nineteenth century!—Hyannis

MASSACHSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

Ree'd from Hiram Brown, Jr., to redeem D. F. Goddard, to redeem pledge,

Collections by E. H. Heywood. Harwich, Mass., \$17 21; Great Falls, N. H., 2 58; A. Folsom, Dover, N. H., 3; A. A. Higgins, West Milan, do., 50c.

Collections by C. C. Burleigh. Collections by C. C. Burleigh.

Littleville, Mass., 35c; Norwich Hill, 25c; Chester Factories, N. Y., §2 72; Knightsville, do., 39c; Canaan Four Corners, do., 8c; Austerlitz, do., 191; Red Rock, (Canaan,) do. 93c; Spencertown, do., 15c; New Concord, da., 1 37c; Canterbury, Ct., 1 45; Mossup, do., 83c; Sterling, do., 68c; N. Society, (Conterbury,) do., 49c; Westminster, do., 1 68; Wauregan, do., 3 28; Central Village, 6 11; Holyoke, Mass., 1 75; Georgetown, Mass., 9 00.

EDMUND JACKSON. Treasu

EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer Boston, Oct. 1, 1860.

and avowedly, slaveholding, slave-hunting, slavery-extension into all the States and territories, and the revival of the foreign slave trade—in a word, when Democracy came to be avowedly identical with the sum of all villany! they came into the Republican party, where they find the same principles embodied that the Democratic party put forth in 1849. Very many of the Democrats of 1849 are with the Republicans of 1860. Whether they will do any more for freedom and against slavery, than the poor wretched Democrats have done, time will show.

Party politics have swept over the State like a desolating tornado, leaving on one side hurrahs and hallowing the same—as Nature intended it should be—soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. This is no humbug or catch-penny affair, and those who think it such will please not notice the advertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, directions and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

Particul Chemist,

No. 32 City Buildings, New York.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Bradforn, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of Oc-

tober next.

The enslavement of four millions in our land, the indescribable wrongs done to the oppressed, the continued refusal of political parties and of many religious sects to demand the abolition of slavery, the in-

attend, and join in the deliberations

CHARLES LENOX REMOND of Salem, Mass., B. H.

ings.
In behalf of the State Committee, J. M. COBURN, JEHIEL CLAFLIN,

CHARLES L. REMOND and H. FORD It was my fortune to see him during several days DOUGLASS will speak in Vermont as follows :-Friday, Oct.
Saturday and Sunday,20 and
Monday, Oct.
Tuesday, "
Wednesday, " Topsham, Washington, West Brookfield, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sat. and Sun., 27,

> MARLBORO'.-WM. WELLA BROWN deliver an address commemorative of the First Anniversary of the surrender of Harper's Ferry to Capt.
>
> John Brown, at the Town Hall, in Marlboro', on

The friends in the several towns where Messrs

Tuesday evening, Oct. 16th, to commence at 7 o'clock. Subject—The Heroes of Insurrection. E. H. HEYWOOD will speak at

EF C. L. REMOND and E. H. HEYWOOD

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Ells-

EF EMPLOYMENT WANTED ON A SEWlabors, to bind up some of his sheaves, and occa- the machine is used, or taking her own with her, if

LITTLE CHILDREN can be furnished with board and kindly cared for at No. 1 Newland (out of Dedham) street, by Mrs. J. M. SPEAR.

MARRIED—In this city, Sept. 30, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. W. R. Nicholson, Mr. Leonand L. Hodors of Birmingham, Eng., to Miss A. Maria, daughter of R. W. Henshaw, of Boston.

LADIES' MEDICAL ACADEMY.

274 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

I.ECTUDERS. Pardon me for thus renewing your grief. But I felt WALTER BURNHAM, M. D., on Practice of Medicine that I could not address you on any other subject and Surgery.

Susan R. Capen, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases

hearts had met in sympathy for our great bereave-WM, SYMINGTON BROWN, M. D., Surgical Anato my, Physiology, and Materia Medica.
SARAH W. SALISBURY, M. D., Anatomy and Hygiene

Oct. 5.

S. J. MAY, P. H. JONES, S. B. ANYRONT, M. C. WEIGHT, G. E. BARBR, E. C. STANTON, A. M. POWELL, L. MOTT, Commit

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER, SHOT .- We have definite TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

WALKER, THE FILIBUSTER, SHOT.—We have definite information of the execution of Walker on the 12th ult. Ten shots were fired at him amid the cheers of the natives, who afterward refused to take any part in his burial. He was buried by foreigners. Col. Rudler had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The remnant of Walker's force has reached New Orleans on the British war steamer Gladiator.

LF Mr. Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the Battle of Bunker Hill, has accepted an invitation from Gov. Banks and other gentlemen of Boston, to visit that city on the 5th of October. He will be entertained at the Revere House. On the 9th he will have a reception at the Music Hall. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery will do escort duty, and Edward Everett and others have been invited to speak on the occasion. Mr. Farnham is 104 years old, and we hope they will not use him up, but we regard this as the last exhibition of the last Bunker Hill soldier.

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

OONVENTION.

JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS

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NEGHTS

OONVENTION.

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION.

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used for many years by hundreds of the most distin-guished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from

'IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative "

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

Persons personally known to us have come volunta-rily, and told us of good results to either themselves or friends, who have used it before it became known St. Louis Presbyterian.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has given universal satisfaction, wherever it has beed used. It can be used with perfect safety, and its perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very desirable article for the toilet. Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE STORER is worthy of confidence.'

Philadelphia Christian Chronicle.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever used. N. Y. Evangelist. 'All are compelled to acknowledge Mus. S. A. AL LEN'S as the Hair Restorer.' N. Y. Independent MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER has

taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Herald. Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocate, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S.

Buffalo Christian Advocate Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its natural youthful colon, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer will do this.'

U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is re-freshing to come across that which is what it pre-tens to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S A. Allen's World's HAIR RESTORER. As an as-A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. As an as-sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a man by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.' Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston,

losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any heretofore pro-educed for restoring and beautifying the hair, res-SESSING NONE OF THE BURNING QUALITIES OF A DYE.

Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or

There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most appropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.' We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. AL-

Vs have reason to be assured that 'MIR. S. A. A.L-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' Is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.' Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restonen. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable.

Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and money, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform. We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a remedial agent of this character.

medial agent of this character. St. Louis Ledger.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer .- As we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady whose appearance indicated that she had attained the age of sixty. So we inferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxurious, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen vers old. Her statement was conwas but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

Providence Daily Tribune. We are satisfied that the statements made in adver-tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restored are correct.' Boston Olive Branch.

Its remarkable auccess is satisfactory evidence. 'Among the very few preparations that we deem de-serving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAFE RESTOR-RR.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to be all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons.' Rahway Advocate and Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's AIR RESTORER is the best preparation extant for the various diseases inci-dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to re-store the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the hair fully established, by hosts of persons throughout the country, has led to the manufacture of many worthless imitations, which have been successfully palmed off in numerous instances, upon the public as genuine."

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore produced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It possesses none of the burning, cauterizing powers of the old dyes, but gives the hair a healthy, glossy appearance almost instantaneously. The Restorer is easily applied, and will not stain the finest lines. The effect is sure in every instance, if applied according to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia, Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this

Boston Trans It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, or

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this,

on which they make more wroft. Write to Depot for circular, terms and information. Genuine issign-ed, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink. Bev are of count

See next issue of this Paper for more information or send to Depot for Circulars.

FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.

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POETRY.

For the Liberator.

Dear Bell, so near in thought, your loving kiss; Thrills through my soul, and yet so far away, I needs must tell you where I am: homesick At home, with longing for the homes far off In loving human hearts. No, I mistake; 'Tis health, 'tis heavenly happiness; these tears Are tears of joy ;- I see the far-off stars : What glorious things they tell of the eternal time Wondrous bright these flowers are, here and now ! Oh yes! we had a grand time, Bell : you want A picture of one brilliant day-that vast, Glorious sky above—the bewildering Beauty of that summer morn, the rainbox Coloring of that sunset sky-the soft shadow Of that moon-lit eve-with all the power And awful grandeur of the thundering waters: No! I cannot, Bell! I have it somewhere. For a great joy, but 'tis where I cannot Give it you; -- perhaps I may hereafter. Oh for an angel's power, to show you, Now, another memory, that lives Within my soul—a burning light—a far Intenser joy than all Niagara's glory— The sublimest work of the great God-A human soul divinely luminous—
A true woman, Bell! The world is full Of slaves and toys: oh, what a glory Will it one day wear, when men want more Than playthings!

A mighty revolution We have made since yester eve; but I have been So busy, by the way, that never once I thought to heed the grand performance, or Take note of the amazing speed at which We journey-till I find myself round here In the same spot again, thinking of you; And your words that came this morn have brought you Nearer still. God keep you, darling, in your heave Of love! I see it all; the picture suits me well: Most beautiful it is to look upon ! It does me good, Bell !-let no time efface Its coloring! God fashioned it to grow Richer, deeper, and more beautiful forever. Exquisite thought! how grand is life with Him! Is not a climpse of its exceeding wealth Enough to make us haste to brush away All rude defects, caused by our ignorance And short-sightedness!

It is a calm, beautiful night Do you see the stars, Bell? No moon to hide Their wondrous splendor-let me fold my arms About you; it's too glorious for words The soul stands still with God.

> From the Atlantic Monthly for October. THE SUMMONS. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My ear is full of summer sounds, With summer sights my languid eye; Beyond the dusty village bounds I loiter in my daily rounds,

The wild bee winds his drowsy horn. The bird swings on the ripened wheat, The long, green lances of the corn Are tilting in the winds of morn, The locust shrills his song of heat

Another sound my spirit hears, A deeper sound that drowns them all .-A voice of pleading choked with tears, The call of human hopes and fears, The Macedonian cry to Paul!

The storm-bell rings, the trumpet blows: I know the word and countersign : Wherever Freedom's vanguard goes, Where stand or fall her friends or foes, I know the place that should be mine

Shame be the hands that idly fold, And lips that woo the reed's accord. When laggard Time the hour has tolied For true with false, and new with old, To fight the battles of the Lord!

Olbrothers! blest by partial Fate With power to match the will and deed To him your summons comes too late, Who sinks beneath his armor's weight, And has no answer but God-speed!

KIND HEARTS. Let but the heart be beautiful,

And I care not for the face; I heed not that the form may want Pride, dignity, or grace; Let the mind be filled with glowing thoughts, And the soul with sympathy, And I care not if the cheek be pale, Or the eye lack brilliancy.

What though the cheek be beautiful. It soon must lose its bloom; The eye's bright lustre soon will fade In the dark and silent tomb; But the glory of the mind will live Though the joyous life depart, And the magic charm can never die, Of a true and noble heart.

The lips that utter gentle words Have a beauty all their own, And more I prize a kindly voice Than music's sweetest tone: And though its sounds are harsh or shrill, If the heart within beats free, And echoes back each glad impulse, 'Tis all the world to me!

BOTH SIDES.

A man in his carriage was riding along, A gaily dressed wife by his side; In satin and laces, she looked like a queen. And he like a king in his pride.

A wood-sawyer stood on the street as they passed, The carriage and couple he eyed, And said, as he worked with his saw on a log, 'I wish I was rich, and could ride.'

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife-One thing I would give, if I could-I would give all my wealth for the strength and th health

Of the man who saweth the wood.'

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work. Whose face as the morning was fair, Went tripping along with a smile of delight. While humming a love-breathing air.

She looked on the carriage-the lady she saw, Arrayed in apparel so fine, And said in a whisper, 'I wish from my heart Those satins and laces were mine.'

The lady looked out on the maid with her work, Så fair in her calico dress,

And said, 'I'd relinquish possession and wealth Her beauty and youth to possess.'

'Tis thus in this world, whatever our lot, Our minds and our time we employ, In longing and sighing for what we have not, Ungrateful for what we enjoy.

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed. The heart has a void in it still, Growing deeper and wider the longer we live, That nothing but heaven can fill.

THE LIBERATOR.

SELF-CONTRADICTIONS OF THE BIBLE. pamphlet with the above title (noticed in the Liberator

planation by the compiler. Of the commendatory 'Notices by the Press, printed on the second page of the cover of this pamph let (third edition,) one says- It is the Bible subverting itself;' another declares that it shows the contents of the Bible to be 'a stupendous compound of isters and church-members, whose object is to hold an contradiction and error.'

It seems to me that these ideas are not less erroneous than the popular superstitions respecting the Bi- their theological system. The exercises of this Con ble which have caused this work to be prepared and ference are to be prayers, sermons, reports of commitprinted. It seems to me, on the other hand, that tees, essays and discussions, ending with the celebrayour notice of the work in the Liberator, (above re- tion of 'the Lord's supper.' Its Constitution of ferred to,)-calling it an exhibition of the utter ab twenty articles, and its thirteen By-Laws, (unani surdity of the dogma of plenary inspiration' -is a correct expression of its meaning and its true value. ing of any practical reform, not even for cleansing It subverts, not the Bible, but the false and absurd their own pulpits, and churches, and ecclesiastics theory, manufactured and perpetuated by the clergy, meetings, from complicity with slavery. respecting the authorship and authority of the Bible. Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worcester, was chosen Mod-

for their opponents, by proclaiming and giving cur- Christian Uses of Property.' rency to the equally absurd dogma, that the Bible This Report informs us that Rev. Mr. Thursto ble wisdom, or rejected entire, as a compound of contradiction and error. They seek to persuade the peo-Paul of Tarsus-to prove (or try) all things, but hold in the depreciation of the world, its wealth and fast only that which is good—and thus to sift out the enjoyments, and added truth, in regard both to the book itself, and to the pretensions of the clergy respecting it.

If-as the pamphlet before us most clearly provesthe volume called The Bible contains some erroneous statements, some statements irreconcilably contradictory to each other, and some false and pernicious ideas, it is not less true that it contains valuable historical facts, noble and glorious truths, and precepts of the highest practical value, suited to refine and improve those who give heed to them, and to elevate the community of which such individuals form a part.

How comes it that one volume contains such widely differing materials? The answer to this question will not only clear up this difficulty, but will show the falsehood and folly of the two clerical assumptions above referred to.

It would be a great piece of folly to answer either 'Yes' or 'No' to the question-'Do you believe the statements and ideas contained in the library of Harof all these things.'
Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His rightby the person who answers either 'Yes' or 'No' to the question- Do you believe the Bible ?

The clergy have accustomed this community to contents as unitary and homogeneous. Both these through tight places in Scripture:-

others. The constituent parts of each of these two collec-

tions were written and published separately, without the slightest idea on the part of their numerous authors that they would ever be brought together in one volume, or represented as proceeding from one Several hundred years before Jesus of Nazareth,

some Jews, we know not whom, selected from the mass of Jewish writings then extant, those which ligious history of their nation, and kept them separate from others, as works of special interest and value. This collection comprised thirty-nine books, written by thirty or more persons, on various subjects, at intervals extending over a period of many hundred 'the preacher himself' of 'the means of living'?-

In process of time, the Jews were taught to look PREE INQUIRY AT ELLENVILLE, N. Y. to this day, in their worship; and the volume con-Testament.

s after the death of Jesus of Naza-Some cent reth, some of his followers, we know not whom, seuate the history of Jesus and of the religious system which he taught. These books were twenty-seven in number. They had been written by twelve or fifteen persons, at various places, and at various imperfectly known intervals of time. The clergy of that period taught the Christians to regard them as sacred books. They have ever since been thus represented by the clergy, and we now have them under the name of the New Testament. They are frequently bound in one volume with the Jewish collection previously spoken of, and the two collections together are called The Bible.

worthy of preservation and of careful study.

The claims made by two religions not only diverse. but in some respects opposite to each other, will of course give rise to conflicting statements. If the records of these two religions are bound together in one volume, that volume will contain conflicting statements. What then?

only to different religions, but to different nations and unpitied toil. contain statements and ideas discordant with one der the name of The Bible.

When discrepancies, contradictions, obvious errors of fact, and obvious errors of doctrine are there before our eyes, is it reasonable to tell us, as the clergy do, that every portion of it must be received and believed as the Word of God?

When glorious and precious truths, elevating sentiments, and admirable precepts are equally there before our eyes, is it reasonable to tell us, as the clergy do, that unless we accept the whole, we must reject

The existence of such discrepancies and inequalities, in a book so formed, bears not at all against the credit or the value of the Bible, however it may bear, with crushing weight, against the clerical hypothesis of its Divine Inspiration.

commended by Paul : to use, for the improvement of and true; and to mark for avoidance, as errors, those things in them which we find to be erroneous. It is utterly absurd to say that there is a necessity for ac-

ble; who call it 'a stupendous compound of contra-diction and error'; and who represent its tendency as pernicious. Such sentiments seem to me as erron ous as that undiscriminating reverence for all its con-

tents, against which I have been contending.

Since the *Self-Contradictions of the Bible' sp-

ed in the last paragraph. If not, I think he may make future editions of this valuable work much more effective by a preface making some such discrimination as I have attempted to make here; and by ma-DEAR MR. GARRISON: It seems to me that the king it clear that his efforts are directed, not again that important and most valuable collection of Jewof the 14th ult.) is a well conceived, well executed ish and Christian writings, The Bible, but against and highly valuable work. Yet I think its useful. the absurd clerical hypothesis of miraculous inspira ness might be greatly increased by one prefatory ex- tion in those writings. - c. x. w.

> MINISTERS 'OF THE GOSPEL.' The 'Massachusetts General Conference' has ju held its first meeting in Springfield.

annual meeting, and compare notes, and make mutual suggestions, for the more successful propagation of

Next to the blind acceptance of their professional erator, and Rev. Mr. Wellman, of Newton, Recording dogma of the absolute Inspiration of the Bible, noth- Secretary. The Report of the meeting (which I find ing pleases the clergy better than a rushing into the occupying two columns of the Boston Recorder of the opposite extreme, and calling the book evil, and its 20th inst.) includes an abstract of a remarkable essay, influence pernicious. Nay, they have set this trap read by Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Waltham, on 'The

must be accepted as a whole, or rejected as a whole; gave a comprehensive and exhaustive view of the accepted entire, as the work of perfect and infalliwhole subject, in which the following, among other

ple that there is no middle course, but that one or the other of these alternatives must be taken. Our the other of these alternatives must be taken. Our the other of these alternatives must be taken. wisdom is to follow the excellent counsel given by speaker deprecated the common practice of the pulpit

'It is a great and noble thing to acquire property, and to use this world as not abusing it

It was of course impossible for the speaker to proceed in this strain without thinking, and causing his clerical hearers to think, of the precisely opposite directions of that Jesus whom they pretend to follow, namely :-

'Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth!' 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what shall put on!'

shall take thought for the things of itself! Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof! unto the day is the evil thereof!

'Labor not for the meat that perisheth!'

'Why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field! they toil not, they spin not! If God so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?'

'Your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.'

Here was an awkward gap to be stopped, and the speaker proceeded to stop it, laying down the followthink and speak of the Bible as one book, and of its ing concise, yet comprehensive rule for squeezing

ideas are absolutely incorrect.

The Bible is a combination in one volume of two collections of books, the historical records and miscellaneous literature of two religions.

These two religions, coincident in some of their ideas, were widely different, and even opposite, in others.

*Religious instructors must not set at defiance the laws of political economy, and the texts that seem to do this we are compelled to interpret so as to agree with common sense. Preaching in abuse of wealth and enterprise in its acquisition has no good effect; the hearer says to himself that the preacher knows not what he is talking about, and if all men should follow his maxime, the preacher himself would not obtain the means of their. obtain the means of living

The Report further informs us that remarks in ap proval of the doctrines of the essay, and in further application of them, were made by Rev. Mr. Grattan of Millbury, Rev. Mr. Angier, Rev. Dr. Sweetser of Worcester, and others.

Query .- Will these Reverend gentlemen, and the other ministers of the Conference, henceforth agree with the Universalists, when they 'interpret' the they thought best suited to perpetuate the civil and rethat there is no hell-tso as to agree with common sense'? Or is this appeal to common sense to reverse the meaning of Scripture only to be used in cases where a more honest interpretation would deprive c. K. W.

upon these books as sacred books. They use them,

A Convention of Free Inquiry in matters of Religion and Reform was held at this place,-Ellenville, taining them is called, among Christians, The Old Ulster Co., N. Y.,—beginning on Friday evening. September 7th, and continuing through the following Saturday and Sunday.

lected, from the mass of Christian writings then extunt, those which they thought best suited to perpet-Parker Pillsbury, Aaron M. Powell, Mrs. Colman, and Susan B. Anthony.

were adopted after earnest discussion :-

Resolved, That American slavery, in the language of Senator Sumner of Massachusetts, is a 'Fiveheaded barbarism,' and, being such, its upholders and abettors are five-fold barbarians.

Resolved, That a governmental Union with such barbarians, under the name of Democracy, which enables half the States to live by plundering slaves of These histories, the earliest extent of the Jewish and the avails of their toil, and binds the other half to Christian religions, are of course highly valuable, assist in the plunder, and to catch and return the robbed victims, should they ascape to or towards Canada, must ever be a sin and crime against high Heaven, of too atrocious a character to be long endured, however strongly its supporters may seek to

fortify themselves against a deserved destruction. Resolved, That the governments of the Slave States are but organized bands of robbers, living by If the writings of forty or fifty men, belonging not plundering the enslaved of the avails of their most

ages of the world, are brought together in one volume, that volume may be expected, of course, to perative duty of the Senators and Representatives of the non-slavholding States, instead of again assemanother. Such discrepancy is inevitable. What then? bling as a Congress at Washington, to call a Convention Such are the diverse things brought together unern Republic that shall be indeed free-an asylum for the oppressed of all nations-unpolluted and uncursed by the tread of slaveholders, and untainted by

> Resolved, That the grand cause of the continuar of slavery in our country is the subjecting of individual conscience to the authority of institutions and laws, foreign to and outside of itself, making that right and respectable which States enact and sanction, and the recognized Religion accepts and sanctifies; be it the gallows or the guillotine, or war with its murders, or slavery with its nameless crimes and numberless cruelties.

Resolved. That the great want of the present hour. not only for the overthrow of Slavery, but for resisting every other evil, is a class of men and women, The right course seems to be, with this as with all who, comprehending in themselves the great laws of other books, to exercise the just discrimination reour characters and lives, such things in this library our characters and lives, such things in this library great principles and laws of that sovereignty, and of Jewish and Christian writings as we find to be just never more ask leave to be, to do, or to suffer, of any State or Church, party or priest, book or creed, or husband or wife, or any human authority whatsoever.

Resolved. That the American Church is engaged cepting all, or else rejecting all.

There are some people who seem to hate the Bimont of the community, by applopring for, and applying the religious sentiment of the community, by apologizing for, and sup-porting and defending, directly and indirectly, that sum of all villanies, American slavery.

> A discussion was also had on the following retions, although no definite action was taken upon

pear in this pamphlet 'without comment,' I know Resolved, That the rights of woman, like those of not whether the compiler shares the feeling mention-man, have their origin, definition and limitation in

her construction, organization and powers as woman;

tions of dependence and inferiority, we call upon our sisters throughout the country to cultivate in themselves a firmer self-reliance, and a hold practical as sisters throughout the country to cultivate in themsisters throughout the country to cultivate in themand co-operation in this sublime moral effort to
transform, by peaceful political means, a slaveholding despotism into a model of republican liberty, the making and executing of all the laws, and to en-gage in any and every useful vocation, to which they justice, and equality. are demonstratively adapted.

ion of Free Inquiry in matters of Religion and Re- slavery instrument, which, if carried out in its letter form, freely uttering and faithfully recording our and spirit, as it should be, would set at liberty every stringent testimonies against various forms of wrong, slave in the land. we wholly disclaim all purpose to add another to the Dr. Calvin Cutter of Warren thought it not so clear already too long list of sectarian denominations; and that the Constitution was anti-slavery; if it was so, we here and now declare our present meeting a dis- there were some features in it which might possibly tinct individual and independent fact, responsible be construed otherwise. He thought it might be well only for its own opinions and proceedings, and that to amend the Constitution in some respect, to set the it is neither bound by the past, nor presumes to make matter at rest beyond all peradventure. its proceedings a criterion for future meetings. solved, That first among the prevailing evils of thought the Constitution well enough as it was; it

our country and the world, against which this Con- was in letter and spirit thoroughly anti-slavery, if vention of the friends of Progress and Reform would strictly carried out. Mr. Douglass made an eloquent register its earnest and solemn protest, is that malign speech in defence of the principle of organizing a poand selfish spirit at the bottom of all our religious litical party on the basis of an anti-slavery interpreorganizations, by which a peculiar type of religious tation of the Constitution opinion is made to override and blot out the great In the evening, (Dr. Mann in the chair,) Mr. principle of Human Brotherhood, making opinion su- Foster offered the following resolutions :perior to character, and thus offering a bounty to hypocrisy, and a bribe to conformity.

Ellenville one year previously. It encountered strong opposition from the sectarian press and pulpit, and the same influences were brought to bear against this ignores Convention. The only suitable public hall in the village, being owned by a member of the Methodist ically defective in principle, and must inevitably end Church, was applied for in behalf of the Convention but the application was denied although the tonureh, was applied for in behalf of the Convention, but the application was denied, although the half has heretofore been opened to all manner of lectures, concerts, political meetings, &c. Against this glaring outrage upon the right of Free Speech, the Convention unanimously adopted a strong resolution of protest. This Convention is now among the inforce those principles in every part of the Union, for the impartial protection of its inhabitants, irreutions of the place. It will be held here next spective of color, condition, sex or nationality. stitutions of the place. It will be held here next year, we doubt not, under yet more encouraging auspices. Radical ideas are gaining ground in this region, and may their spread be universal, until all
friends of freedom in different sections of the cou be permitted to rejoice in the freedom wherewith the truth maketh free? be permitted to rejoice in 'the freedom wherewith J. A. B. the truth maketh free '! Ellenville, Sept. 18, 1860.

ais of an anti-slavery interpretation of pose of abolishing slavery in the States, as well as in the Territories of the Union.' The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. Stephen S. Foster of Worcester. Mr. Wm. Coe of Worcester was chosen President pro tem., and A. P. Brown, Secretary, Mr. Foster read the call for the Convention. He was followed by Mr. Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., who addressed the Convention on the necessity of a return to the radical anti-slavery ideas for which the originators of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country contended, and their advancement by politi-

Mr. Foster reviewed the position of the American A. S. Society at some length. Mr. Douglass, and Mr. E. T. Hutchins of Killingly, Conn., and Mr. Locke of Athol, followed in remarks upon the principles to be adopted by the new Society; the last in defence of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The meeting then adjourned for dinner.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, Mr. Foster again spoke, in continuation of his remarks in resolutions before the Convention, Mr. E. D. Draper, the forenoon. He concluded by offering the follow- of Hopedale, made a speech, opposed to Mr. Foster's ing series of resolutions, as embodying the principles position, and in defence of the American Anti-Slavery and platform on which it is proposed to organize the

Resolved, That we, the friends of freedom, assembled in Convention, in the city of Worcester, on the 20th day of September, 1860, do hereby organize ourselves into a political association, to be known as the Union Democratic Party of the United States as the Union Democratic Party of the United States of America, upon the following basis and platform H., Mr. Foster defending his position as a non-re-

of principles:—

1. All men, irrespective of color, condition, sex, sistant. In the evening, on motion of Mr. Foster, the reso-tombination of men on earth, can, by any possi-bility, give to one man any right of property in the person or labor of another, except by his own vol-

the right and duty of all men to defend Convention, if they shall see fit. their own liberty by the most potent means which God and nature have placed in their power, at whatever cost to their oppressors. 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God,' in black as well as white—in cised their remarks, Mr. Foster's motion was adopted.

ond as well as free.

3. It is the imperative duty of our National Government to protect, impartially, all the inhabitants of the country in the full enjoyment of all their natural rights; and any administration which, under any pretext whatever, seeks to evade this duty, is false to the fundamental principles of democracy, false to the Constitution, false to every principle of the Constitution, false to every principle of the Constitution false fa moral obligation which binds us together as a civil community, a dishonor to the country, and utterly unworthy of the confidence and support of any

genuine friend of freedom.

4. The people of the United States, and not the Supreme Court, are the ultimate arbiter in all questions involving the interpretation of the Constitu-tion. By our theory of government, the people are the only rightful rulers of the country; the courts, as well as the legislature and the executive, being mere agents entrusted with authority to execute the popular will; and hence, it is their right and duty olition Political Party, extend their earnest sympato review, and for sufficient reasons to reverse the decisions of their courts; and any court which should refuse to obey the clearly expressed will of a popular majority would be an intolerable despotism which should be at once abolished.

5. The United States Constitution, fairly intersected is entirely and uncourteed by the court of the c

preted, is entirely and unequivocally on the side of freedom. It prohibits the existence of slavery in the States, and invests the Federal Government with ample powers for its overthrow, wherever found, whether under territorial or State legislation; and the friends of freedom ought everywhere to insist upon the immediate application of those powers to the removal of an evil which has already made our country a reproach to the cause of freedom through-out the civilized world.

6. As justice is impartial, and all men are by na-ture equal, all laws, to secure our respect and sup-port, must be based upon general principles, operat-ing equally upon all classes of society, securing to each an equal share in all the natural gifts of a

8. Any act, which, if done by a private individ-ual, would be a crime against natural justice, when that these rights are co-extensive with her being, and are bounded only by her capacity; and that the full, free and ample exercise of her rights so defined, is essential to her growth and development, and to the progress and perfection of human society.

Resolved, That in the name of womanhood long cramped and transmeled by false and depressing notice of the depression of the infamous fugitive enactment of 1850, and all other legislation intended to subvert the rights of individuals, whether black or white, for the benefit of a favored few.

Finally: Recognizing in woman the same capacity.

Mr. F. spoke at some length, in explanation and Resolved, That in meeting together, from year to defence of these resolutions, taking the ground that ear, under the style and title of an Annual Conven- the United States Constitution is eminently an anti-

The Chairman, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Douglas

Resolved That it is neither consistent nor possible

ypocrisy, and a bribe to conformity.

A Convention of a similar character was held at protection of their liberty and rights, to abolish the institution of slavery, and defend the lib rights of its victims, by moral power alo hence, any scheme of emancipation which either ignores political action altogether, or depends upon pro-slavery political parties to do its work, is

Resolved. That in this sublime moral effort to POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Political Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in Boston, May 29th. very Convention, which met in Boston, May 29th, was commenced in Worcester, Sept. 19th, at Washburn Hall. The object of the Convention was to 'conburn Hall. The object of the Convention was sider the propriety of organizing a political party co-operation of those manufacturers of public sen-upon the basis of an anti-slavery interpretation of the United States Constitution, with the avowed pur-aid no work of national reform can ever succeed.

Lucy Stone made a short speech in defence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and contended that the U.S. Constitution is not anti-slavery, and thought it should be so amended before action under it, that it could not be construed in favor of slavery. Mr. Foster defended his position. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

Met at 10 o'clock. The Committee on Nomi reported the name of Dr. Daniel Mann of Ohio for President, and Wm. A. Wilson for Secretary. Lucy Stone, A. P. Brown, and Dr. Calvin Cutter

were added to the Business Committee. Dr. Mann spoke in favor of the new party move Mr. Higginson was opposed to the whole movemen

believing it to be uncalled for and unpractical. Messrs. Douglass and Foster spoke in answer Mr. H.

In the afternoon, after the reading of the various Society. He criticised Mr. Foster's position as a nonresistant, believing Mr. Foster's theory to be incon

right In the evening, on motion of Mr. Foster, the reso Committee to make nominations, and call another

The chairman of the Nominating Committee re-

For the Anti-Slavery Educational Society's Comnittee-S. S. Foster, J. H. Stephenson of Boston

For Executive Committee-S. S. Foster, of Worces ter; J. H. Stephenson, of Boston; A. P. Brown, of Worcester; Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge : Ernestine L. Rose, of New York; Elizabeth C. Stanton, John Pierpont.

The report was accepted, and the nominees elected On motion of Mr. Douglass, the following resolution was adopted :-

Resolved That the members of this Convention called to consider the proposition to form a sound Ab-

WM. A. WILSON, Secretary.

From the Boston Traveller.

LETTER FROM JAMES REDPATH NTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT - THE JOHN BROWS BUST - MADAME GEFFRARD.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 18, 1860. [The following extracts are from a private letter seeived in this city by the 'Sarah Burton']:each an equal share in all the natural gifts of a common Creator.

7. Slavery is organized piracy, with many features of berbarism and infamy unknown to any system of piracy ever practised upon the high seas; and any Administration, by whatever name it may be called, which sanctions or tolerates it, in any of the States or territories of the Union, is not only guilty of all the crimes inherent in the slave system, but is also guilty of treason to the Constitution which it has eworn to support. Consequently, we shall recognize no such Administration as the legitimate government of the Republic; we shall not act with it; nor shall we recognize any of its acts as having any legal or binding force other than that which traitors can give to the statutes which they enact; and ss all the powers of the government are dependent upon the purse, we shall consent to no appropriations from the national treasury till it shall become in fact what its founders designed it should be, and what they made it in form, the impartial protector of all from whom it required allegiance or submission.

ject in visiting the country at this time the portrait of John Brown, and to g information, and perhaps offer proposition to the exploration of the Isles of Hn us directions how to proceed with respectively processingly charging himself. object, personally charging himself of seeing my propositions entertained, been there ten minutes before an office said that some one was waiting for the President replied that he would an hour or two. I expected, there would be the length of the interview from 3 P. M. till 9 or 10. We repeated leave, not wishing to occupy so much of his but, with that politeness of phrase while Frenchmen and Haytiens possess, he insisted Frenchmen and Haytiens possess, he insis should stay. After talking an hour or him I had two favors to ask of him: that the proper officers acknowledged the the bust of John Brown, that Mrs. Stea to him; and second, to offer to Mrs. Lean wife of the colored man who fell at Harper's special invitation to make her home in a special invitation to small the hought it was said that I hardly knew her, but thought it waid be rendering a deserved honor to the memory of lit. Leary to make the offer to his wife. His four the North, he said, had only prevented the ackney edgment of the bust of John Brown, which believed by prized, and had placed in his private alloon (pallor); for the second, he would be happy to now nize, by such an invitation, his appreciation of the devotion to the cause of liberty which led Mr. Lawy to an untimely end. I don't pretend to give he exact phrases, but the substance only; for he span very fast, and I only understand French when the ly pronounced. Talking about emigration, the revery fast, and I only understand French when the ly promounced. Talking about emigration, the pejudice of color (not only in the United State by Hayti), the condition of the country, the Feiching of the rural population, the difficulties which benthe work of reform here, his own history, the state of affairs in America, the policy of the Republic party, as to whether it would recognize the in-pendence of Hayti, and other topics, it was time for supper. He asked us to dise with him. We went into the main body of the palace, pass through the 'Hall of the Generals' (where these through the 'Hall of the Generals' (where the partials of the eminent soldiers of Hayti are), and then entered the private saloon. Under a goal mirror, on a marble slab, was Brackett's boar of John Brown, crowned with a laurel wreath. It was one of the wreaths brought by the girls attempt to the property of the weaths brought by the girls attempt to the property of the weaths brought by the girls attempt to the property of the weaths brought by the girls attempt to the property of the weaths brought by the girls attempt to the property of the weaths because the property of the weaths when they came to felicitate the property of the property of the weaths when they came to felicitate the property of the proper one of the wreaths brought by the gurs attestie the public schools when they came to telleitate in on his return from the North; it had been put a the head of the bust, he said, 'in bonor of the martyr.' The dining-room adjoins the parler, introduced us to Madame Geffrard, who is a color woman, but so white that no one would so has African blood in her veins; she looks like English woman in her build. She did not dine wir this is one of the peculiarities of Haytien so Two of the aides de camp, dressed in hands military costumes, sat at table, making free of us fine conversational powers, and delights in the go pany of intelligent foreigners. The Pres very anxious to promote an educated enan from the Northern States, and his minis about to initiate vigorous measures to inform the colored people of America of the advantage of Hayti as a home for the African race. I had an in terview with Lamathe and Plaiscance, Secretaries terview with Lamathe and Plaiscance, Scretains a State, and both of them, also, spoke with inter-on the same subject. I drew up a programme in them, of measures necessary to be adopted an pledges and guarantees to be given, and they wi carry it out.

They have raised about \$4,000 (American)
Port au Prince for the John Brown fund, but ity be impossible to discover how much has been raise in the Republic for a week or two. The portraits John Brown, sent by Mr. Hyatt, has charmed ever one; it is placed in the palace, and the President has expressed his intention of having portains. Oge and Chevanne, the first martyrs of Hayi Oge and Chevanne, the lirst martyrs of Hayu, painted in a corresponding style. I am in dange of being lionized here: I hear it is proposed to fir me a public dinner in honor of the John Rown American Committee. But they will have to sed out some other representative, for I shall not accep any honor until I think I have deserved it.

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